

## Tomorrow

The long view  
The Far Pavilions opens  
tonight on television.  
Spectrum looks at the  
rise of the mini-series  
Everybody out  
Leon Brittan (below)  
explains how he has  
emptied the police cells



Clothes line  
Fifty years of Hardy  
Amies: the making of the  
English look  
Set...  
The difficult birth of  
independent television  
... and match  
Liverpool meet their  
most serious rivals,  
Manchester United, at  
Anfield today. Stuart  
Jones reports

## Big cuts in south-east rail service

Big cuts in south-eastern rail services will have to be made because passengers have failed to use more off-peak services. British Rail's Southern Region said. Many services will be reduced from three to two an hour.

## Rebels destroy main bridge

Left-wing guerrillas destroyed El Salvador's most important bridge, the Cuscatlan over the Lempa river, the main link between the eastern provinces and the rest of the country. Brigade overrun, page 5.

## Missiles ready

The first of the cruise missiles built at Greenham Common in November are now operational, the Defence Ministry finally confirmed. Page 2

## Two shot dead

Two men were found shot dead at a flat in Rosebury Avenue, Albion, central London, early Saturday. Police said the ordered men had connections in cannabis trafficking.

## Innocent pledge

Kinnock said he stands by non-nuclear defence policy. It was regarded as a factor about the election defeat last year. Page 2

## Zevel year 2

public inquiry into plans Britain's first pressurized reactor at Sizewell, nearby due to last about eight years, enters its second year. Page 2

## Urgain castles

ish castles, "remarkably p and good value", have more popular than ever English home-buyers, agents say. Page 3

## ies jailed

modore Dieter Gerhardt, commander of the Stowaway naval dockyard, jailed for life by a South court for spying for the East. His wife was sentenced to 10 years. Page 5

## Port's 4 pages

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# Army general topples President Shagari in bloodless coup

## New Nigerian ruler pledges end to corrupt government

● The Nigerian military has encountered almost no resistance in seizing power from the elected government of President Shehu Shagari.

● The President is reported to be under arrest. The new leader, Major-General Mohammed Buhari, condemned the corruption and ineptitude of the politicians.

● He also promised the West that Nigeria would do its best to settle "genuine debts". Britain is owed hundreds of millions of pounds.

● Nigeria will remain a member of Opec. The oil world has taken comfort because the military leader was Minister of Petroleum in a former Nigerian government.

By Our Foreign Staff

Major-General Mohammed Buhari emerged yesterday as the new military leader of Nigeria after an almost bloodless coup on Saturday morning.

Aged 41, a Petroleum Minister in the military government that handed over power to the civilians in 1979, the general is nevertheless a shadowy figure. Observers thought there must be some sort of junta - perhaps of more junior officers - behind him.

The fact that apparently no resistance was encountered in any of the states of the federation indicates a high degree of organization. It had previously been thought that because army power was diffused in several centres and ethnic groups organizing a secret coup was impossible.

There was no hard news on the fate of former President Shagari, but some reports said he had been arrested in Abuja, the new capital. The Vice-President, Mr Alex Ekwueme, and several other ministers are also detained.

In a television broadcast just 20 minutes into the New Year, General Buhari, a Muslim from the north said the New Government, whose members have yet to be announced, would not

tolerate corruption and inefficiency. With prudent management and an end to waste it would be able to overcome the economic crisis that prompted the coup.

He promised no immediate solutions, but said the economic crisis that followed the world oil glut had been compounded by mismanagement by the Shagari Government.

In an effort to rescue Ghana from 10 years of chaos, the military regime which seized power two years ago has come to terms with economic reality.

His administration would retain some members of the ousted Government's economic team, he said, claiming that the President had been given good advice but ignored it.

Acquaintances of General Buhari told Reuters he was a careful and thorough planner. Until yesterday's coup, he was commander of a mechanized infantry division in Jos, capital of Plateau State.

Under the military government that preceded President Shagari's four years of civilian rule, he was Minister of Petroleum, also served as a state

military governor and as chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. He has said Nigeria will remain a member of Opec.

Press reports from around the country spoke of complete calm after the coup. Nigeria's fourth successful military intervention since 1966. A fifth coup in 1976 against a military administration failed.

In his broadcast, General Buhari said that the military had taken back power "in order to put an end to the serious economic predicament and the crisis of confidence now afflicting our nation."

He said the new Supreme Military Council did not as yet have an accurate picture of the country's financial position but "we have no doubt that the situation is bad enough." He added that "we shall do our best to settle genuine payments to which the Government is committed."

General Buhari said that "given prudent management of Nigeria's existing financial resources and our determination to substantially reduce waste, it will be possible to clear the accumulated arrears, to reduce and eventually narrow down

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## US warns Israel to reform economy

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Amid mounting labour unrest, grim warnings about the future security situation, and the continuing involvement in Lebanon.

Many of those questioned randomly by local news organizations expressed a hope, as their main wish for 1984, that the Army would extricate itself from the Lebanese morass.

In delivering his warning yesterday, Mr Shlansky was bitterly critical about the attitude of the Treasury, which he accused of rejecting his proposal to give special benefits to demobilized soldiers. His report has added to the general mood of uncertainty about many aspects of Israel's future.

Before the Cabinet session began, Israeli radio disclosed that the United States - Israel's main financial backer - had issued a warning at the end of last week that additional economic aid would be made conditional on the Government taking what were described as "real steps" to put its economic house in order.

The report, which was leaked from a meeting held in Washington between Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State and the Israeli ambassador, Mr Meir Rosenne, quoted the Reagan Administration as being unimpressed with the steps taken so far by Israel to save the country from its worst economic crisis.

Mr Shultz was said to have made clear to the Israeli envoy that the US could not be expected to tighten its belt while taxpayers were contributing to an Israeli economy which was not saving money.

As the Cabinet was meeting yesterday, widespread industrial unrest in Israel's large public sector - caused by resentment at wage erosion - spread to the

Unofficially, the main reason for the disturbing trend is given as discontent over the grave economic situation, with its latest prediction of inflation may soon rise above 250 per cent.

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Mr Shlansky: Thousands leaving the country

discouraging emigration from Israel, that the number of citizens leaving the country for good this year would rise to a record total, estimated between 50,000 and 100,000.

Unofficially, the main reason for the disturbing trend is given as discontent over the grave economic situation, with its latest prediction of inflation may soon rise above 250 per cent.

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## Profit boost for British Airways

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

Growth in air traffic is rapidly pulling world airlines out of the red and producing forecasts of big profits for British Airways for the next two years.

Traffic growth in 1983 is believed to have been about seven per cent - the highest since 1970 - and double that predicted a year ago. As a result, world airlines are expected to make an operating surplus of about £700m for 1983 compared with £300m for 1982, according to the International Air Transport Association.

The industry is expected to go into overall profit in 1985, a year earlier than the association forecast as recently as October.

If the growth continues, and there are no indications so far that it will not, it carries dramatic implications for a slimmed down British Airways, due to be made private about a year from now. Forecasts within the airline suggest a £400m operating profit in 1985 and a net profit of more than £350m, depending on the size of the interest burden after privatization.

That would be by far the biggest profit for the airline and compares with a £77m surplus for the last financial year, and a £544m loss in 1981-2.

Prospects for the current financial year until March 31 are looking rosy, too. Helped by traffic growth lasting well into the autumn and winter, when normally it falls away, and by lower staff costs, big fuel savings, and expected property sales, the airline is expected to make a £300m gross or nearly £200m net after current interest charges of about £110m a year.

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In and General Buhari, Nigeria's new leader, and President Shagari.

## New year opens with floods in Scotland and calm in London

By Kenneth Gossling

Britain welcomed 1984 with a well-behaved crowd of 50,000 celebrating the New Year in Trafalgar Square, high winds and flooding, but too little snow for skiers.

Derby's city centre and the prospect of a bitter record for drunken driving as motorists took heed of the police campaign.

There were also some tragedies, and a few near disasters like the woman aged 86 who swallowed a plastic bottle and the man who choked on a my whistle instead of blowing it, and finished up in the intensive care unit of his local hospital.

Both recovered after treatment. Precarious times for the police after last year's experience, which two women were killed enabled the new year celebrations in Trafalgar Square to pass off with only 60 arrests, mainly for theft, and 10 people hurt.

The worst trouble was at Derby, where violence broke out among a crowd of 300 after a shop window was broken in the city centre. Eight policemen were hurt and eight people arrested; one officer had a broken leg.

In Scotland many households spent yesterday attending to damage caused by flood water. Soon after midnight the White Cart river burst its banks at Largs, Glasgow and freemen used inflatable dinghies to rescue people from

flooded ground floor flats in tenements.

Most went to stay with relatives and friends, but Mrs Lizzy Gates, who will be 102 next Saturday, was taken to hospital for a broken leg. She was later allowed home.

Two Scotsmen were in the new year's first car crash. A 1974 Ford was involved in a head-on collision with a 1973 Ford. Mr Brian Strain, aged 15, and Mr Bruce Bartlett, aged 22, were almost swept away when a river in Ros and County Antrim burst its banks as they were walking home from a public house to first-aid relatives.

The speed, about four hours during the branches of an at the bottom of a house, party was held at a house, torch and a 1973 Ford. A 1974 Ford was involved in a head-on collision with a 1973 Ford.

There were several holiday tragedies. The body of Robert Thomas, aged 13, from north London, was found near rocks yesterday at Pigeon's Hole, Treva, in the Goffy Lake. He had been washed away while exploring rocks.

On Saturday two step-brothers, Kevin Fennell, aged four, and Mark Maloney, aged seven, died in a house fire at Kell Hill, near two teenagers were killed by a hit-and-run driver in Hertfordshire.

Robert Daniel, aged 15, was struck as he was walking home from a party at Beaulieu, near Hinton, along a country road.

## Shinwell in hospital for tests

Lord Shinwell, the Labour peer, aged 99, was admitted to the Royal Free Hospital, London, yesterday for tests.

A hospital spokesman said Lord Shinwell was "quite comfortable" in the coronary care unit. "He is in no danger and is merely undergoing tests."

Four years ago Lord Shinwell, who first entered Parliament as a Labour MP in 1922, was admitted to the same unit suffering from chest pains.

His daughter, Mrs Rose Sellers, said yesterday that there was no cause for anxiety. "My father needs a complete rest. He hopes to dance at his 100th birthday celebrations."

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## Six die in Berlin cell blaze

Berlin (Reuters) - Six foreign-enslaving deportees died in a weekend fire at a West Berlin detention centre. A police spokesman said they probably started it as a protest.

He rejected an earlier theory that Saturday night, an incident had broken out between the deportees, who barricaded their cell before setting mattresses on fire, were three Sri Lankans, a Lebanese, a Tunisian and a stateless Palestinian.

The incident is expected to embarrass the Bonn Government because of earlier criticism from the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees over treatment of refugees seeking political asylum.

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## Andropov signature missing again

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov failed to sign a number of Kremlin messages at the weekend, including the customary New Year's greeting to the nation. The messages were signed collectively instead.

Pravda yesterday carried the text of a message congratulating Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rule. The telegram, which would normally be sent by President Andropov personally, was signed by the Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. A telegram to the Sultan of Brunei was similarly sent in the name of the Presidium.

Mr Andropov was absent last week from sessions of the Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet, the country's top policy-making and legislative bodies. He was last seen in public in August and also missed the annual November 7 parade on Red Square.

In the new year message, read on television by an announcer, the Kremlin said the Soviet Union had made noticeable economic progress in 1983, but international tensions had been "aggravated by imperialism".

The people would have to show "the utmost vigilance, self-control, organization and dedication" to strengthen the economic and defence potential of the country.

In the speech he sent to the Central Committee a week ago, Mr Andropov also called for vigilance in the face of Western aggression, but otherwise made no reference to foreign affairs. This lack of guidance from the top on critical East-West issues has been taken as a sign of paralysis in the Kremlin.

It was confirmed at the weekend that Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, would meet his American counterpart, Mr George Shultz, in Stockholm on January 18, the first high-level East-West talks since the Korean airliner crisis last September. Tass said American suggestions that the disrupted Geneva talks might resume were "not in line with the policy of the Soviet Union".

In an interview with a Japanese newspaper, published in today's Pravda, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, described the American missiles as a "miserable new year's gift to the Europeans" and blamed the United States for the collapse of the Geneva talks. He also criticized governments in Europe and Asia which had played a "negative role" by accepting the need for the weapons.

Mr Tikhonov, who took President Andropov's place at the Supreme Soviet, said the Kremlin hoped common sense would prevail.

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### ASSAM TEA

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# Kinnock restates commitment on removal of US nuclear bases

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to the defence policies on which the Labour Party fought the general election last June, including the removal of American nuclear bases from Britain.

Although the difficulties that Labour had encountered over defence were acknowledged as contributing significantly to the size of its electoral defeat, Mr Kinnock was making clear that on the defence issues, unlike others such as the European Economic Community, he did not envisage a significant modification in the party's position.

In an interview on BBC Radio's *The World This Week*, Mr Kinnock was asked whether the manifesto commitment to withdraw from nuclear weaponry and to remove the bases within the lifetime of a parliament would be a plank of its campaign next time.

He replied: "I think that a commitment of that nature will very definitely be there." He added that it would be accompanied by a commitment to send back cruise missiles to the US and to suspend the Trident missile programme.

Mr Kinnock said that Labour was pledged to maintain and improve Britain's modern conventional defences within Nato but to secure that end "we cannot engage in the expenses and risks that go with trying to sustain ourselves as a nuclear power".

He added that as a result of withdrawing from the status of a nuclear power Britain would be looking for, and he believed

getting an accelerated response from the Soviet Union and the United States on force reductions.

In the course of a wide-ranging interview Mr Kinnock expressed renewed confidence about his party's prospects with the improvement of its electoral standing since his election as leader.

He said that there was "a fresh sense of purpose" in the party which was demonstrating itself in an attacking style in the Commons and in the campaigns which the party was running in the country.

Mr Kinnock conceded that there would be differences of opinion over strategy because Labour was not a monolithic party like the Conservatives or a "fan club" like the Alliance.

He emphasized the importance which Labour attached to next June's European elections and said that its path over the next three or four months would be to push down the standing of the Alliance "until they are the minority party they deserve to be".

The elections were not the most important benchmark of Labour's performance but they were a qualifying test which would demonstrate whether the party's recovery was tangible.

"They are a step on the way to securing government at the next election," he said.

Mr Kinnock explained that his aim since his election had been to concentrate on the business of building foundations, the most important of which were party unity and improvements in organization.

## Shipyard crisis talks at Acas

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Talks resume tomorrow at the London offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) aimed at averting a national strike by shipbuilding workers due to start on Friday.

Both sides had separate meetings last Friday with Mr Dennis Boyd, chief conciliator of Acas, and agreed to adjourn the talks until tomorrow.

Despite strong misgivings at Acas and among officials of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, Mr Graham Day, chairman of British Shipbuilders, will not attend tomorrow's meetings. Mr Day has gone home to Canada for a holiday and plans to return on Friday.

The state-owned company has offered a £7-a-week productivity deal in return for the adoption of a "survival plan" which includes radical changes in working practices. The unions want the new methods to be phased in, but the management is seeking their immediate introduction where practicable.

## Seven fight over chess lead

From Harry Colombeck, Chess Correspondent

Never has there been such a evenly contested premier tournament at Hastings as the Ace Grandmaster Tournament, now almost a third of its way through. At the end of round four on Saturday seven players - half the players in the tournament - were sharing the lead with 2½ points each.

They were Albert and Kudrin from the United States, Com from Hungary, Karlsson from Sweden, and from England Heiden, Martin and Speelman. Next came Fencsik (Czechoslovakia) with 2, Mesel (England) 1½, and one adjourned, Short (England) and Ivanov (US) 1½, Suba (Romania) 1 with one adjourned, and two grandmasters, Gurevich (US) and Sax (Hungary), with a half point and one postponed game.

Mark Hebden, who had been leading the tournament until Saturday, suffered his first defeat in the event at the hands of Alburt.

The state-owned company has offered a £7-a-week productivity deal in return for the adoption of a "survival plan" which includes radical changes in working practices. The unions want the new methods to be phased in, but the management is seeking their immediate introduction where practicable.



The balloons go up: Women at Greenham Common celebrated the new year by releasing balloons tied with messages of good will. They tried to float the "web of peace" into the air but it crashed into the trees. Thames Valley Police said the demonstration was peaceful, but earlier five women were arrested for allegedly obstructing the highway and one for being drunk and disorderly. (Photograph: John Voos.)

## Spotlight turns on safety

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The public inquiry into plans to build the first pressurized water reactor (PWR) in Britain at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, enters its second year this week.

When the hearing started last January it was expected to last about eight months. But only one of the main areas of controversy, the question of need and economics, has been covered in the first 12 months. Hence, some long-suffering observers have joked that the inquiry is likely to cost more than the proposed nuclear power station.

The extra time is expected to double the cost of the inquiry, much of it accounted for by the additional legal fees, research and administration falling on the Central Electricity Generating Board. The final bill for the CEGB alone will be over £10m.

When the inquiry opened the CEGB estimated the cost of building an American type of PWR station at Sizewell as £1,170m. Several things have happened in the intervening period, which could put the ultimate figure nearer to £1,500m.

It is difficult to judge whether the supporters of the scheme or the objectors have made most headway at the inquiry. Serious flaws have certainly been shown in the CEGB's case that additional electricity is required to meet the country's growing demand for energy.

Even if the demand does grow as predicted by the board, which is unlikely unless there is a considerable surge in the economy and in industrial energy-intensive industries, there are doubts whether the building of more power stations is the way to meet it.

Plenty of evidence put before the inquiry showed how conservation measures, seriously applied, could postpone the need for additional generating ca-

capacity for many years, and at the same time reduce the demands for non-renewable fuels.

The most effective method of energy conservation in the electricity supply industry is to use combined heat and power generating stations whereby the heat discarded in cooling water of the conventional power station, whether nuclear or fossil-fuelled, can be harnessed to provide process heating for industry, and district heating for homes and offices.

Those groups which have challenged most fiercely the CEGB's economic case - the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Town and Country Planning Association, the Stop Sizewell Association, and the Electricity Consumers' Council - will be encouraged by a new study of power station costs.

From their viewpoint it provides an apt postscript to the first year of the inquiry. For it concludes that in nearly all countries - the main exceptions are France and Japan - a coal-fired station begun today would be cheaper to build and operate than a nuclear one.

The analysis made for the Worldwatch Institute describes how nuclear power development has fallen victim to rising construction costs and to a slowdown in the growth in demand for electricity. Those are among the factors which have led to the cancellation of 87 nuclear stations in the United States over the last eight years.

But the study also serves as a preface to the second round of the inquiry, now that the proceedings turn to the safety of design and operation, and to the impact on the environment.

According to the Worldwatch report, a prime reason for cost overruns (and they have been

most severe in the US, West Germany and Britain) is the need to introduce more safety equipment. That contributes significantly, although not totally, to increases in figures for the last decade showing that the amount of concrete mixing and cable used in the average nuclear plant has doubled.

The Labour content in 'building has tripled, and the increases in costs have been above the inflation rate in all countries, even in the two model nuclear countries of France and Japan. As the inquiry resumes on Thursday the arguments will begin on the most complex part of the project, concerning the safety of the design of the PWR.

Sizewell is particularly controversial because it would be Britain's first PWR power station, using technology developed in the US. Until now Britain has relied on 'home-grown' nuclear technology developed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and exploited commercially by the CEGB and the South of Scotland Electricity Board.

A fundamental difference is seen in the British approach compared with the American choice of technology. The first British generation consists of Magnox reactors and the 10 advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs) being brought into operation.

The reactor vessel of the gas-cooled type is a prestressed concrete structure built on site. The reactor vessel of the PWR is a factory-made steel container comprising several massive forgings welded together.

The design of any station in Britain has to be licensed by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, and it has requested modification of the Sizewell PWR design to meet British safety standards.

## Cruise missiles are 'ready for use'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence finally confirmed yesterday that the first of the ground-launched cruise missiles at Greenham Common, Berkshire, are now operational.

Although the ministry refused to give details, it is believed that 16 of the missiles are now operational. They are the first of 96 cruise missiles due to be based at Greenham over the next two years.

Unless agreement is reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of intermediate range nuclear weapons, those at Greenham will be followed from about 1987 by a further 64 at Molesworth, near Huntingdon.

They are part of a Nato plan, agreed in 1979, to deploy 464 cruise missiles in five countries plus 108 Pershing II missiles in West Germany. Of these there is no disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union.

It is an essential element in the operation of the cruise missiles that in a period of tension which might lead to war, the missiles will be deployed in the countryside many miles from their home base.

Having successfully completed the first stage of the deployment programme at Greenham, the next test for the Ministry of Defence will be to find a means of practising this emergency deployment.

The Greenham "peace women" have made it plain that they will do all in their power to frustrate such movement, and have already embarrassed the ministry with their breaches of security.

The three women who last Tuesday spent three hours in the base's air traffic control tower came much closer than ever before to provoking a

situation in which a demonstrator is shot by an American serviceman.

By the women's own accounts, when they decided to draw attention to their presence in the control tower they were apprehended by a very frightened, armed American serviceman. The combination of intruders, a handgun and fear must momentarily have created a highly dangerous situation.

The Ministry of Defence has taken a contradictory position. On the one hand, it says, quite correctly, that the women did not go near the really sensitive areas close to the cruise missile installations. But on the other hand, there was the kind of confrontation with an American armed guard which is supposed only to be possible in the most sensitive areas of the base.

Security is provided by both British and American personnel, with the outer defences being manned by British civilians and servicemen.

Concern has been expressed in Parliament and elsewhere about the legal position of American servicemen in Britain.

Their activities are covered by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, and foreign forces stationed in Britain have an obligation to conform to the British law, there are limits on the British courts' jurisdiction.

Where an offence is committed by a foreign serviceman while on duty, or where the offence affects only the property or other personnel of his home country, the primary right to hear the case rests with his military authorities.

These arrangements have led to allegations that British courts can be clogged and thwarted by the United States military authorities.

## Secret documents released

## News of Churchill stroke censored

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

Secret papers released from government archives today show that a "palace guard" of officials surrounding Sir Winston Churchill set out in 1953 to hoodwink both the public and members of the Cabinet over the extent of the Prime Minister's incapacity.

The fact that Churchill in June, 1953, suffered a stroke was successfully hushed up. The archives show how a medical bulletin written by Churchill's doctors for publication was censored. Their report spoke of a "disturbance of the cerebral circulation"; the phrase was crossed out and instead the announcement baldly said that Churchill "is in need of a complete rest".

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Tomorrow: The wrangle over ITV: Malaysian emergency

Churchill's serious infirmity was carefully disguised by Mr (later Sir) John Colville, his principal private secretary. Only "trusted" press photographers were given access during Churchill's convalescence. Sir John staged managed Churchill's first public appearance after his stroke, assiduously measuring the distance that Churchill would have to walk while in public view.

He wrote to Churchill: "If you walked using your ordinary walking stick with the gold top I am sure that nobody would notice you were not walking perfectly normally."

Speaking on BBC Radio yesterday Sir John said that when confronted with a pessimistic medical report from Churchill's doctor, Lord Moran, he sought advice from three press barons, Lords Beaver-

brook (Daily Express), Bracken (Financial Times) and Crampton (Daily Telegraph), who were all close personal friends of Churchill.

They helped to draft the anodyne version which was then put before Mr R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Salisbury, a senior Conservative, and Sir Norman Brook, Secretary of the Cabinet. They agreed that the innocuous version was better in case Churchill recovered.

Few of Churchill's other political colleagues were informed. Among them was Lord Swinton, the minister responsible for government public relations, who worked hard at suppressing stories in the press of the Prime Minister's ill health.

In one memorandum a civil servant proudly reported to Swinton that "no suggestion of any specific form of illness had appeared anywhere". Of all newspapers only the *Liverpool Daily Post* and *France Soir* were sniffing near the truth.

The cabinet in late June was blantly informed by Mr Butler that Churchill was suffering from "overstrain" and so would have to cancel a summit with President Eisenhower scheduled to take place in Bermuda - for which the official papers show, Churchill rather vainly ordered the movement from Jamaica of an entire army unit plus band to provide an honour guard.

Churchill's idiosyncrasies are amply illustrated in the 1953 Cabinet records, most of which are now available under the 30-year rule. Papers referring to intelligence matters have been withheld. There are other gaps, too, in the Cabinet's notes, some possibly referring to the

sensitive issue of Princess Margaret's relationship with Group Captain Peter Townsend.

Churchill took upon himself a sizable role in organizing the Coronation of the young Queen Elizabeth, a subject to which the Cabinet devoted long hours. Churchill went to lengths to ensure that his own escort on the procession was made up of Hussars dressed in pre-1914 uniform.

Meanwhile in Cabinet there was a wrangle over whether the nation could afford to dress the Coronation in new blue uniforms - which would, one minister said, provide employment on the textile industry. There was also the vexed question of whether or not rationing should be permitted, given that rationing was still in force. (It was).

Next was the pressing issue of who deserved a free lunch (at public expense) on Coronation day. The Cabinet committee on Coronation preparations chaired by Lord Salisbury was intensely worried lest members of both houses of Parliament slip into the free buffet being provided for VIPs in Westminster Hall and so dodge paying the 36 shillings a head (£1.80) charge for the parliamentary lunch.

Churchill was all for largesse. Being insisted, had to be available for the "common people" at refreshment stands along the procession route.

The official papers show that Anglo-American relations were far from smooth. At one point Churchill intervened to stop a Foreign Office move ending the way towards Chinese membership of the United Nations on the ground that "we should be well advised to go to great lengths to avoid any further cause of Anglo-American misunderstanding at the present time."

Britain's determination to keep out of the war in Indo-China, despite French attempts to draw British forces and equipment into the conflict, are disclosed in secret files declassified today under the 30-year rule.

In April, 1953, Sir Winston Churchill rejected a French request that Britain lend 40 transport aircraft and maintenance staff to help in operations against the Viet Minh. The United States, which was already funding one-third of the war's cost, did comply with French wishes.

Churchill's belief, as recorded in a Cabinet Defence Committee minute for April 29, 1953, was that "the United Kingdom could not offer to



Churchill photographed at his home, Chartwell, Kent, July 24, 1953. The caption was for a photograph taken at the same session and published in *The Times Weekly Review* on July 30.

## Britain rejected Indo-China role

Sir Hubert Graves, British Consul-General in Saigon, in a dispatch to London dated January 27, 1953, wrote: "There is, or should be, plenty of accurate information about Vietnam for it to be unnecessary for *The Times* to feed the English reader with nonsense about Communist land reform, improvement of conditions in the rebel army, etc."

Mr Heren said yesterday: "It is just the Foreign Office talking out of the back of its head again."

● The late Shah of Iran had a pathological distrust of Britain in the early 1950s, according to another file. He feared that British governments were too ready to topple Iran's rulers.

## Union move to break NGA-Shah deadlock

By Our Labour Reporter

A fresh union initiative will be launched this week in an attempt to resolve the *Stockport Messenger* dispute which led to the sequestration of the National Graphical Association's £11m funds.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the biggest print union, Sogat '82, and chairman of the TUC's printing industries committee, will urge both the NGA and Mr Eddie Shah, chairman of the newspaper group at the heart of the conflict, to accept a potential deal which existed at the end of last November.

The settlement would mean that a closed shop would be accepted by Mr Shah at Stockport and Bury - two of his three plants - and that seven journalists who took sympathetic action with the NGA would be reinstated.

The so-called Stockport Six - NGA men who have been on strike since last July to put pressure on Mr Shah to agree to a closed shop at all his three plants - would be the subject of a new deal which Mr Keys refused to disclose yesterday.

Mr Shah's third plant at Warrington, which has been the scene of mass picketing and violence, would remain "blackballed" by the NGA as a non-union shop.

The initiative is an attempt to get the NGA "off the hook", as pledges of support over the wing unions before Christmas have failed materially to alter the situation.

Meanwhile, a special meeting of the TUC's employment policy and organization committee has been called for Friday.

## INLA offers amnesty to police informers

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The Irish National Liberation Army yesterday offered an "amnesty" to police informers and said that those who did not take advantage of it within seven days would face "deadly consequences".

The security authorities in Northern Ireland see the amnesty - the first such offer by the INLA since it was formed in the mid 1970s - as a sign of increasing concern among terrorist leaders at the effective use against them of informers, the so-called supergrasses, whom the Royal Ulster Constabulary prefer to term "converted terrorists".

Thirty supergrasses have so far put about five hundred terrorist suspects - both republicans and "loyalists" - in the dock on about a thousand charges and their testimonies have resulted in the conviction of 150 people on about four hundred counts.

## Hunt begins for poison peanuts

A national search has been launched to trace a consignment of contaminated peanuts which may cause cancer. They were imported from Brazil three years ago and developed toxic mould in storage before being released on the market.

The director of Warwickshire's trading standards office, Mr Noel Hunter, yesterday said that the mould, aflatoxin, attacked such organs as kidneys and liver. "It can be very harmful and lead to cancer."

Mr Hunter said the mould was not always visible but had a musty taste. Anyone who thinks they may have eaten them should contact the trading standards office in Warwick.

## Drummer's home damaged in fire

Fire badly damaged the £500,000 country home of the Rolling Stones drummer, Charlie Watts, early yesterday. The living room and a bedroom, as well as antique furniture and fittings were destroyed.

Mr Watts and his family were on holiday in Thailand when the fire broke out. They had left the property in Dolans, north Devon, to Mr Kenneth Phipps and his family, who were woken by smoke and escaped unhurt.

## Drive to repair faulty vehicles

Twelve police forces will soon be operating a scheme, pioneered by Nottinghamshire police, to stop drivers using faulty vehicles.

When the police find a defect on a vehicle they will issue a warning that the motorist has to get the vehicle repaired and, if then passed an MOT test, they will take no further action.

Nottinghamshire police say that the scheme has greatly reduced pressure on the courts.

## Correction

Austin Rover's output increased last year from six cars a man to more than 14, not 40 as stated last Friday.

Overseas selling prices  
Australia \$m 28.00, Belgium 18.00, Canada \$m 28.00, Denmark \$m 28.00, France \$m 28.00, Germany \$m 28.00, Hong Kong \$m 28.00, India \$m 28.00, Italy \$m 28.00, Japan \$m 28.00, Korea \$m 28.00, Malaysia \$m 28.00, Mexico \$m 28.00, Netherlands \$m 28.00, New Zealand \$m 28.00, Norway \$m 28.00, Portugal \$m 28.00, Singapore \$m 28.00, South Africa \$m 28.00, Sweden \$m 28.00, Switzerland \$m 28.00, Taiwan \$m 28.00, Thailand \$m 28.00, United Kingdom \$m 28.00, USA \$m 28.00, West Germany \$m 28.00.

## Today's Taste of Utopia

December 28th

- US Christmas season retail sales up 13 per cent to highest level in five years.
- Research team at University of Virginia, USA, discovers method to get inside viruses.
- These world events indicate that the "UNIFYING", "HARMONIZING", "NOURISHING", "BALANCE", "ORDERLINESS", "INTEGRATION", "PURIFICATION", "SELF-SUFFICIENCY", "CREATIVITY", "INTELLIGENCE", "SUPPORT OF NATURE", and "BLISS" qualities of the unified field of all the laws of nature enlivened in world consciousness during the last eleven days continue to be lively in today's taste of utopia.
- **Modern Science, Vedic Science**
- Leading physicist Dr John Hagelin, Chairman of the Department of Physics at Maharishi International University, has located these qualities in the Lagrangian of the N=8 supergravity theory of quantum physics. The subjective approach of Vedic Science accounts for the growth of these qualities in world consciousness through the enlivenment of SATTVIA (the evolutionary impulse of natural law) emerging from the collective performance of the TMSidhi programme by 7,000 experts of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field assembled at Maharishi International University, Fairfield, Iowa, USA.
- **Scientific Research**
- Extensive scientific research on the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field collected in four volumes of 2,800 pages, has documented the growth of the evolutionary qualities of the unified field of all the laws of nature on every level of life - physiological, psychological and sociological.
- Tomorrow's taste of utopia tomorrow...

Maharishi International University, Fairfield, Iowa, 52556, USA



be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.



## Army back in power in Lagos

# Democracy fails for the second time since Nigerian independence

By Kenneth Mackenzie

"In this country there are in the end only two parties: the civilians and the soldiers."

President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria said this in 1979 just after he had won an election and civilian government was returning to the country after 13 years of military rule. He was addressing himself to the losers at the elections - there were five opposition parties then - urging them to accept the verdict of the people.

Now what he was warning against has taken place. The soldiers are back in power. Party politics are banned.

This has been described as the fifth time the military has brought about a change of government in Nigeria's troubled history since independence in 1960. But it is more appropriate to regard it as the second time democracy has failed to establish roots and survive.

The first government, under the prime ministership of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, which brought the country hope for independence on October 1, 1960, foundered on the dangerous way in which Nigeria was divided into three - the Hausa-Fulani in the north, the Yoruba in the west and the Ibo in the east.

Sir Abubakar came from the north and maintained power with shifting alliances until January 1966. Then blatant electoral rigging and the breakdown of law and order, particularly in the west, led to young army officers moving in to seize power.

The coup was bloodless and resulted in the murder of Sir Abubakar and many other leaders. It could be said to have failed, but the surviving civilians asked General Aguiyi-Ironsi to take over.

In July of 1966 there was a second coup. General Ironsi and many Ibo officers were murdered and General Yakubu Gowon came to power.

This led to widespread anti-Ibo rioting and in July, 1967, to the east under Colonel Emeka Ojukwu, trying to become the independent state of Biafra.

October, 1966: Independence. January, 1966: First coup. Prime Minister and other leaders murdered. General Aguiyi-Ironsi brought to power. July, 1966: Second coup. General Ironsi murdered. General Yakubu Gowon in power. July, 1967: Bloodless coup against Gowon. General Murtala Muhammed takes over. February, 1976: General Murtala assassinated in failed coup by Lt-Colonel B. S. Dimka. General Olusegun Obasanjo takes over. October, 1979: Return to civilian rule. December, 1983: Major-General Muhammad Buhari takes power.

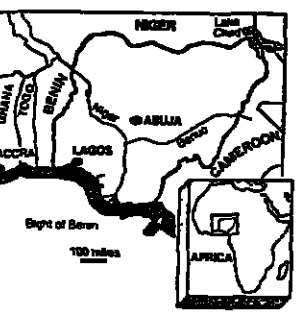
Civil war lasted until January, 1970.

General Gowon gained much credit by his policy of reconciliation after the war: "no victors and no vanquished". He also initiated an attempt to defuse the divisiveness of the ethnic divisions, by creating 12 states in place of the big regions, which later became 19 states.

He was himself the victim of a coup in July, 1975, when General Murtala Muhammed took over, with the aim of countering corruption and inefficiency.

Murtala was killed in February, 1976, in the course of a failed coup by Lieutenant Colonel B. S. Dimka.

General Olusegun Obasanjo then took over and steered the country peacefully back to the planned return to civilian rule on October 1, 1979.



## Kremlin keeps up official ties

Moscow (AFP) The Soviet Union rejected the Nigeria military coup without comment, indicating that it will try to maintain good relations with the new leaders of a country in which it has invested heavily.

One Western diplomat specializing in Soviet-African relations commented: "The Kremlin will try to follow the crowd."

Analysts said that since the Soviet Union recognized countries, not governments, it should have no problems keeping up its links with Lagos.

Although the Soviet Union had excellent relations with President Shagari's civilian government, the official Soviet news agency Tass implicitly recognized the new military regime as legitimate.

The Soviet Union's most ambitious African development project is in Nigeria. This is the steel complex at Ajakuta, on the River Niger, which is expected to produce 6.5 million tonnes of steel a year by 1990. Several hundred Soviet technicians have been working there for a number of years.

## Ghanaian regime comes to terms with reality

Accra (AFP) - Two years after it took power on New Year's Eve 1981, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' "Revolutionary People's" regime has come to terms with economic reality, backed by Western countries and the International Monetary Fund, in a pragmatic attempt to drag Ghana out of a chaos which has lasted 10 years.

In overthrowing President Hilla Limann, to whom he had handed over power little more than two years before after a brief military "house-cleaning exercise", Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings declared war again on corruption and the politicians he blamed for the country's bankruptcy.

A "revolutionary" structure was established, "people's tribunals" were set up, and "defence committees" formed in towns, villages and workplaces to ensure the success of the revolution. In foreign policy Ghana, which had been traditionally pro-Western since Kwame Nkrumah's overthrow in 1966, changed course, forming new relations notably with Libya and Cuba.

These upheavals were accompanied by calls on the population to denounce the profiteers of the old regime and a ban on political parties, leading to the flight abroad of a great part of the skilled and professional people which Ghana so lacks today, when its economic situation has never been worse.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings' return failed to improve the catastrophic economic situation he inherited, and in two years he was to face five attempted coups. Galloping inflation and increasing difficulty in finding ordinary consumer goods - toothpaste, electric light bulbs and tyres are all currently unobtainable in Accra - did not make his regime very popular.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings' awareness finally that revolutionary slogans would not rebuild the country, and that he must take even the harshest reality into account, made him decide after 18 months in power that "shock treatment" could not be avoided.

His frequent warnings that national recovery required "blood, sweat and tears" were put into effect in the 1983 budget, delivered six months late at the end of May.

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## Mondale demands recall of Marines

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Mr Walter Mondale, the front runner in the race for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, has added his voice to those calling for US Marines to be withdrawn from Lebanon.

In a statement released at the weekend broadly criticizing President Reagan's Middle East policy, Mr Mondale said: "Force without purpose is weakness, not toughness. The vulnerability of our Marines, not preserves our credibility."

He added that after reading a Pentagon report on last October's Beirut terrorist bombing in which 241 US servicemen were killed he had concluded that the Marines "can neither fight, nor keep the peace, nor defend themselves."

For that reason he felt the US should start to withdraw immediately and complete its pullout within 45 days.

He is the first of the eight Democratic candidates openly to call for the Marines to be withdrawn. Several others, notably the Rev Jesse Jackson, Mr George McGovern and Senator Alan Cranston have said they should not be sent to Beirut in the first place.

The Pentagon report into the Beirut bombing which calls for an urgent reassessment of the US role in Lebanon, is causing both political parties to re-evaluate their support for President Reagan's policy in Lebanon. Mr Tip O'Neill the House Speaker, who has been in the forefront of congressional moves last September to authorize the President to keep the Marines in Lebanon for 18 months, favours an earlier withdrawal.

He is to provide over a meeting of the Democratic Party's Lebanon monitoring group tomorrow to consider a six-month pullout deadline.

Several Republican congressmen have also asked President Reagan to consider an early withdrawal. For the moment the White House continues to insist that the Marines will remain in Beirut as part of the multinational peacekeeping force until their mission is complete.

A White House spokesman said the President, who is on holiday in California, did not plan any big changes as far as the Middle East was concerned. "The President is very strong on that, very adamant."

However, there remains a widespread feeling in Washington that the Marines will pull out well before the November presidential election. This belief has been reinforced by an unnamed senior Reagan Administration official who was quoted in the latest issue of *Newsweek* magazine as saying that the Marines would be out before the Democratic Party Convention is held in August.

ROME: President Pertini of Italy said his new year message was that he was decidedly against allowing the Italian contingent in Lebanon to become involved in a war - even a local one (Peter Nichols writes).

"If our contingent can carry out a role of peace then let it remain there. But if in Lebanon conditions become such as to unleash a conflict we must withdraw our contingent and leave only their field hospital."

He added that he was expressing his personal thinking which was not intended to influence the Government. He was, however, very clear in underlining the success with which the Italians had carried out their mission as part of the multinational force and compared their conduct very favourably with that of the Americans, French and British.

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Birth of a nation: Sir Muda Hassanal Bulkiyah, the Sultan of Brunei (left) before prayers in a Brunei mosque on the eve of independence

## Brunei born without fireworks

From David Watts, Singapore

The world's newest independent state was born in a low-key ceremony as 1984 began. The handover, in the centre of the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, dampened by monsoon rains was deliberately devoid of ceremonial order not to arouse undue expectations among the population of some 200,000.

There was no lowering of the Union Jack, the only real change being the assumption of responsibility by Brunei for its defence and foreign affairs, and no fireworks display. The brief independence declaration was read by Sir Muda Hassanal Bulkiyah, the Sultan, dressed in military uniform, to a crowd of 50,000.

The new government is very much a family affair. Sir Hassanal's family has ruled Brunei for the last 400 years. The Sultan holds the posts of Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Home Affairs Minister. His father, Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, will be responsible for defence and no doubt will continue to be the Sultan's principal adviser.

The Foreign Minister will be Pengiran Perdana Warir Pengiran Muda Mohammad Bolkiah. Prince Hohamad Bolshah, and another brother, Prince Jefri, is Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Making these announcements, the Sultan said he had abolished the posts of Chief Minister and State Secretary. Both these positions had normally been held by officials outside the royal family and their abolition concentrates power entirely in the Sultan's family on the lines of the Saudi Arabian Government.

Prince Mohammad has been attending meetings of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) for some time as an observer and has earned a reputation as a serious-minded man. He will quickly be called upon to attend his first Asean meeting since taking office when foreign ministers meet next weekend in Jakarta.



Meeting in hope: Mr Jackson (left) in Damascus with Lieutenant Robert Goodman, the captured US pilot

## Jesse Jackson kept waiting by Assad

Damascus (Reuters) - The Rev Jesse Jackson, the United States civil rights leader and presidential candidate, said a meeting with President Assad, of Syria to try to secure the release of an American airman, had been postponed until today.

"We will make our appeal to him to release Lieutenant Robert Goodman as a humanitarian gesture, a move that would have a great impact on the American public," he told a news conference.

Mr Jackson, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, visited Lieutenant Goodman, of the US Navy, at a Syrian military base. The airman, who like Mr Jackson is black, was shot down by Syrian forces over Lebanon on December 4.

Mr Jackson said he would meet President Assad and Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Foreign Minister, today but no time had been fixed. He would impress on the Syrian leader that Lieutenant Goodman's release would help the process of getting American troops out of Lebanon.

There is a strong bipartisan movement growing in the Congress and the country," Mr Jackson said. "We must make a judgment to get out of Lebanon militarily."

"We have 1,400 troops in Lebanon, and Syria has at least 50,000. There is no will on the part of the American public to have a fight."

The US forces were not "perceived to be neutral," he said. The US position was untenable, the role of the Marines had been expanded without congressional authorization, and they should leave Lebanon.

Pressed about the possible consequences for thousands of Lebanese civilians if a US withdrawal sparked a full-scale war in Beirut's southern suburbs, Mr Jackson replied: "We should not pull out as early as

abolished the posts of Chief Minister and State Secretary. Both these positions had normally been held by officials outside the royal family and their abolition concentrates power entirely in the Sultan's family on the lines of the Saudi Arabian Government.

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## Earthquake stops the trains in Tokyo

Tokyo (AP) Reuter - An earthquake shook most of Japan last night, causing tall buildings in Tokyo to shake and temporarily halting the capital's "bullet" trains. Centred undersea well off the Pacific coast, it measured 7.5 on the Richter scale.

In Pakistan, the death toll from a powerful earthquake on Saturday in the Hindu Kush mountains along the Afghanistan border is expected to rise. Twelve deaths have been confirmed so far in Pakistan. Rated at seven on the Richter scale, the earthquake was felt over 400 miles, shaking the Soviet City of Tashkent to the north and India's Chandigarh to the south-east.

An earthquake in Guinea on December 22 killed 275 people, injured 1,500 and left 20,000 villagers homeless. President Ahmed Sekou Touré said in a radio statement.

## Kabul extends army call-up

Islamabad (AFP) - The Afghan Government yesterday proclaimed fresh draft laws under which all Afghan youths over 18 are to be conscripted into the army, according to a report on Radio Kabul, monitored here.

A Defence Ministry communique, issued in Kabul told the youths to report immediately to the nearest garrison headquarters, or suffer punishment. A general search would be carried out to check and recruit all eligible conscripts.

## Cable arrest

Lugano (Reuters) - A man has been arrested after about 120 skiers were trapped for up to 12 hours on Thursday night in a breakdown of about 30 cable cars at Bellinzona, Switzerland. Police identified him as a former employee of the company administering the cars.

## \$2m jackpot

Stateline, Nevada (AP) - Mr Rocco Dinubilo, a 63-year-old grape grower from Fresno, California, was handed a cheque at the weekend for \$2,478,716 (£1,650,000) after state gaming authorities verified that he had won the nation's biggest slot machine jackpot.

## Spies jailed

Ankara (AFP) - A migrant Turkish couple from Bulgaria have been sentenced to 12 years' jail for spying for the Bulgarian secret service, reliable sources said here. They were arrested in November, 1982, on suspicion of giving information about Turkish troops in Thrace.

## Off the track

Portland, Oregon (AP) - Two railwaymen are missing after a pair of locomotives pulling a goods train ran off an open drawbridge into the Willamette river in Portland.

## Hamburg blast

Hamburg (AP) - A remote-control bomb tore through the unoccupied State Statistics Bureau in Hamburg yesterday causing heavy damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the pre-dawn explosion.

## On tap

Moscow (Reuters) - The first supplies of Siberian gas started pumping through the controversial East-West pipeline to France yesterday, Radio Moscow reported.

## Aged relative

Washington (Reuters) - A cat six years old, widely believed to be Man's earliest ancestor, dates back at least 32 million years, five million more than previously thought, the US National Science Foundation said. A Duke University team found remains of the apes below lava in Egypt.

## Socialists denounced as police end Talbot sit-in

Paris (Reuters) - Trade unionists yesterday attacked the French Government for using police to end the workers' occupation of the Talbot car plant.

There was also muted criticism from the Communist Party, the Socialists' junior partner in the ruling coalition. The dispute itself, involving the giant Peugeot Group, Talbot's owner, remained unresolved.

The controversy began early yesterday morning when anti-riot police went to the Talbot works west of Paris and ended the three-week occupation which was in protest against 17,000 workers there.

Union officials said about 100 workers, who had spent the night at the plant, left peacefully. Although the unions had been given advance warning of the Cabinet decision, they expressed shock over what they called a move against workers by a Socialist government.

"We have been extremely disappointed that a left-wing government could send in anti-riot police against workers who were asking for negotiations," Mme Nora Trehel, a shop steward said.

The pro-Socialist CFDT union attacked the move at the plant in Poissy in unusually harsh terms and threatened to draw workers from other car factories into the dispute. The union said it "condemned police intervention at Poissy's plant..." and confirmed its call to all other workers in the car industry to impose negotiations

on working time and training schemes, among other subjects."

As a result of the police action, Talbot management cancelled a day-old lockout order affecting all plant workers. However, unions continued to demand negotiations on the redundancies which the Government approved on December 17.

A company spokesman said production was expected to resume tomorrow, but this could run into trouble as the CGT has asked workers to hold in-plant meetings.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, did not mention negotiations but did say in an apparent concession to strikers, that some redundancies would be examined on an individual basis. He agreed to discuss a scheme for immigrant workers who preferred a grant to return to North Africa rather than entering training schemes in France.

Some commentators said the unusually hard line on the Talbot case by the Socialist CFDT demonstrated the union's new strategy of dissociating itself from government policy to prevent smaller centre or right-wing unions from capitalizing on worker discontent.

As large-scale redundancies for 1984 appear inevitable in other French industries, such as steel and ship-building, the hardening of the union's position is likely to make the Government's task even more difficult, commentators said.

## Bomb-weary Beirut toils for truce buffer zones

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Lebanon entered the New Year yesterday in hope of a "security agreement" that would end more than eight years of civil warfare but there were several explosions and gun battles.

Emissaries of the Christian President Amin Gemayel ended 1983 negotiating for peace with Muslim and Druze leaders. Government sources say a comprehensive disengagement plan could be announced this week; it would create demilitarized "buffer zones" with truce observers along what were the front lines last September.

None the less, violence marked New Year's Day, as it has done almost every day since the September 26 ceasefire.

A bomb set off at dawn destroyed the second-floor office of the French cultural centre in the northern port of Tripoli, and two road bombings were reported in southern Lebanon. The first, aimed at a vehicle belonging to the Israeli-backed militia of Major Saad Haddad, injured several people south of Nabatiyeh; the second, directed at an Israeli patrol in Nabatiyeh, injured three civilians in a passing car.

Druze and Christian militias exchanged afternoon artillery fire in the Khazoub region north of the Israeli Army's Awali river line in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese Army and Druze fighters exchanged machine-gun and rocket-propelled grenade fire in a heavy, though short, afternoon duel near Ksour in the mountains east of Beirut.



# Two colonels killed as Salvador rebels overrun brigade base

El Paraiso, El Salvador (AP) — Left-wing insurgents killed two army colonels and at least 39 other soldiers in the biggest assault on a fixed army position since the guerrilla war began. United States and rebel sources said here.

Guerrillas showed reporters some of the 135 troops they claimed to have captured during Friday's assault on the 45th Infantry Brigade at El Paraiso, 36 miles north of the capital.

"We consider this a great success," said a rebel commander who identified himself only as Felipe. "This was a modern army base, a gringo-style (western style) fortress."

The 45th Brigade headquarters, built in 1981 with the aid of US military advisers helping the army against the rebels, is one of six brigade bases in the country, and the first to be overrun by the rebels since the war began in October 1979. Each brigade consists of between 1,200 and 1,500 men.

Interviewed in the town of Tejutla, six miles to the north, Felipe said the rebels held the base for six hours and fighting lasted 14 hours in all.

Officers at the base refused to talk to reporters but a US official said Colonel Hugo Stanley Orantes and Colonel José Ricardo Vaquez, two high-ranking officers at the brigade, had been killed in the battle.

The Guerrilla commander said his men had captured 200 assault rifles and 40 support weapons, before setting the base on fire.

The Guerrilla radio, Farabundo Martí, said the attack was the start of a new rebel offensive.

The Defence Ministry, in a statement, said that only 250 men were in the barracks at the time of the attack, with the rest on operations against the guerrillas, but that the army had caused "innumerable casualties" in driving the rebels out.

WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration is to make use of a big drop in the number of murders being carried out by Salvadoran "death squads" to press its case with Congress for an increase in aid to El Salvador this year and next (Nicholas Ashford writes).

According to figures provided by the Salvadorean and confirmed by US officials in San Salvador, the number of people killed by right-wing "death squads" has decreased from an average of 25 a week to three a week recently.

Vice-President George Bush emphasized the need for an end to death squad activities when he visited El Salvador last month. He pointed out that the war against left-wing guerrillas supported by Cuba and Nicaragua could not be won if the murders continued.

A State Department official told the New York Times it was "not an unfair assumption" that extra aid would be requested.

Before Congress adjourned in November it approved \$120m in economic assistance and \$64.8m in military aid to El Salvador, but said only \$45m of the military aid should be made available until President Reagan could certify that El Salvador was making progress in human rights.

However, this was vetoed by President Reagan. Instead, he instructed the State Department to prepare a report of the present political, economic and military situation in El Salvador, which is to be submitted to Congress by the middle of this month.

MANAGUA: Señor Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Governing Board, said Nicaragua had overcome an imperialist programme to overcome its revolution, despite nearly 1,000 violent deaths and losses.

In a national broadcast, Señor Ortega said US-backed rebels had caused \$110m (£75m) in economic damage and had killed 947 Nicaraguan soldiers and civilians in 1983.

Leading article, page 9

# South Africa Velvet glove slips mailed fist



As stepped-up fighting in southern Angola succeeds an offer by South Africa to disengage its forces from the area, Michael Hornsby, Southern Africa Correspondent, looks in the first of three articles at the background to South Africa's shifting relations with its black-ruled neighbours.

Much in South Africa's schizophrenic approach to other states in the region, in which the velvet glove of diplomacy constantly slips to reveal the mailed fist of economic and military power, can be traced back to the victory of Mr Robert Mugabe in the pre-independence elections in Zimbabwe in 1980.

The revolution in Portugal in the mid-1970s, and the consequent collapse of white Portuguese settler regimes in Angola and Mozambique had, of course, been a traumatic experience, fundamentally changing the regional environment in

# Fears grow on Basque 'dirty war' tactics

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A leading Spanish Army general has praised the Socialist Government for adopting a firmer approach towards terrorism.

However, with the growing alarm in the Basque region over "dirty war" counter-terrorist methods used against ETA, General Fermín Casado, Captain General of the neighbouring Galicia military region, is something of a sceptic. He said, the Prime Minister, would probably have preferred to do without.

Señor González, who has more than once underlined the dangers to Spanish democracy from the Basque home rule problem, is facing two difficult months in the lead-up to general elections for the second regional government there since autonomy was launched in 1979.

The so-called anti-terrorist, anti-liberation groups (GAL) have been "taking out" ETA leaders sought by the police and the issue has become a dangerous new element in the Basque elections. The "dirty war" methods are reminiscent of the Franco era and have reappeared in the past two months since ETA kidnapped and then shot dead a Spanish Army captain in Bilbao.

After the shooting Señor González declared the time for a political solution for terrorism was over and ordered the stepping up of police measures. It is a decision he may now regret.

Nevertheless, he has praised as exemplary the police conduct.

When asked about the unease among Basques on both sides of the frontier after last Wednesday's shooting, claimed by GAL, of a major ETA leader in St Jean de Luz, Señor Eduardo Solís, the chief government spokesman, observed: "This sense of insecurity is what we have been seeking for some time, though not by means of assassinations. The French authorities should end the ETA sanctuaries there."

Two warnings have come for Señor González over the alienating effects in the Basque country of such "dirty war" methods. The Prime Minister's own Socialist Party there has condemned "with equal horror and disgust" the activities of GAL and ETA. Amid street demonstrations at the weekend the Catholic bishops of Vizcaya province publicly condemned "dirty war" methods and torture practised in the region.

Meanwhile, Señor Carlos Garaicoechea the Basque Chief Minister for more than three years, sprang a surprise on Saturday on the ruling Basque Nationalist Party by declining to stand again as candidate at the coming elections.

# Spectre of apocalypse ever nearer says Pope

Rome (AP) — The Pope, in a New Year's Day message yesterday, raised the spectre of an apocalypse if the problems of famine and nuclear threat were not resolved.

Speaking in St Peter's, he said he hoped the suspension of US-Soviet arms and missile talks would be "temporary and as short as possible."

"The threat of nuclear catastrophe and the plague of hunger are frighteningly on the horizon, like the fatal Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

The dual threat's come from complex phenomena of the economic, political, ideological and moral order.

"Today's world is even more marked by contrasts and tensions, which show themselves in a destructive way and in overlapping areas, in the relations between East and West and North and South."

The Pope deplored "the gap which separates the rich countries from the poor countries" and cited UN figures that every day in the Third World 40,000 children under one year old die, while another 15,000 people die every day from hunger or poor nutrition.

"The indebtedness of these (poor) countries, which has reached catastrophic dimensions, shows that each economic contrast continues and is worsening."

Later, in his weekly blessing to pilgrims and tourists in St Peter's Square, the Pope said: "On the threshold of the New Year, there is no good which all of humanity together hopes to taste, and that is peace. Peace, to make its mark in the world, requires from men the sincere force of a coherent and generous inner renewal. Peace is born from a new heart."

PEKING: In a peace overture, a senior Communist Chinese leader for the first time invited the people of Taiwan to work, lecture or study on the mainland (AP reports).

Mrs Deng Yingchao, widow of former prime minister Chou En-Lai and a member of the Politburo, also urged Taiwan to come forward with suggestions on how to achieve peaceful reunification.

"We are always ready to listen to the opinions of the Taiwan authorities and the people there on how to achieve a peaceful reunification of the country, on how to improve our relations and on what effect step by step and on what conditions and discussions should be conducted and what measures should be taken."

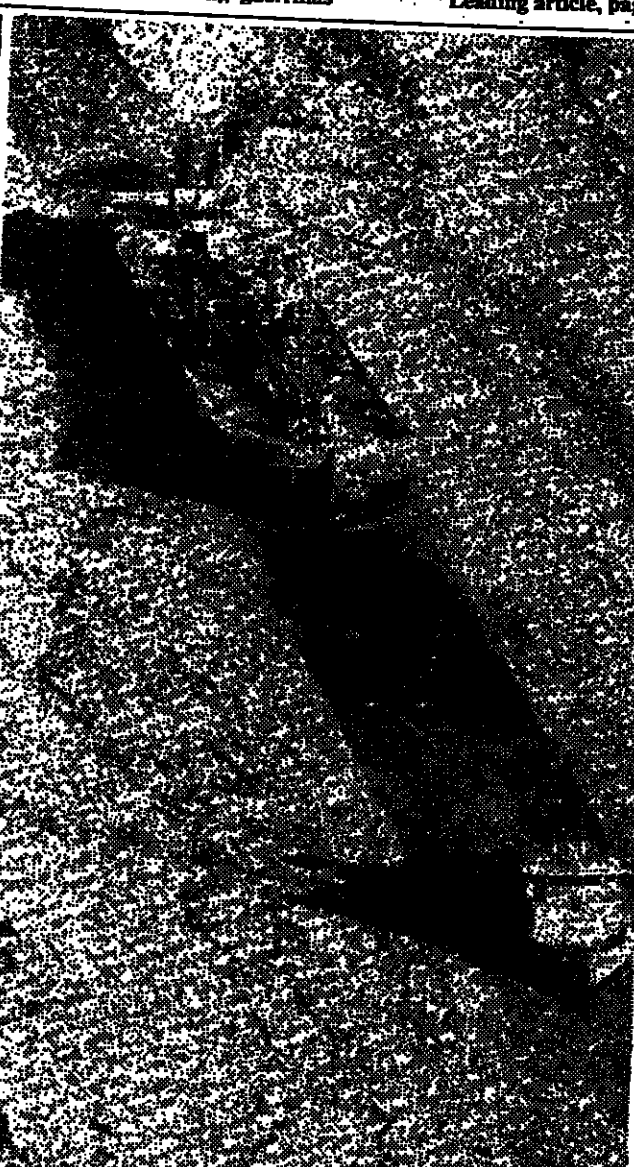
Mrs Deng repeated past assurances that Taiwan could keep its present system and enjoy semi-autonomy as a "special administrative region" of China.

She again invited Taiwanese to visit friends and relatives on the mainland and repeated offers to exchange trade, air mail and shipping services.

TOKYO: Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, resolved to give Japan a more active voice in international affairs, saying he would make a series of overseas tours this year to make personal contact with other leaders.

"I believe in personal rapport and mutual trust with leaders of other countries," he told a televised press conference. He will visit China in March, attend a summit of industrial democracies in London in June and visit other European countries.

WARSAW: President Jaborowski of Poland appealed for national reconciliation. "All Polish patriots must integrate and work for the common good," he said in a broadcast (Reuter reports).



Icebreaker: A tug pulling an oil tanker in a channel south of Detroit between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

# Bangladesh alliance to strike for democracy

Dhaka (AP) — A 15-party opposition alliance yesterday repeated its call for a nationwide strike on Wednesday to press for a return to democracy in Bangladesh.

The alliance had given the martial law regime until December 26 to accept its five-point proposal, which calls for parliamentary elections before presidential elections, the release of all political prisoners, open politics, freedom of the press and the lifting of martial law.

Talks between the Government and the alliance failed to make progress. Alliance sources said that since the Government had refused its requests, the alliance would go ahead with its strike plans.

A seven-party alliance, headed by Begum Khaleda Zia, widow of late President Ziaur Rahman, has joined the 15-party group in supporting a strike if the Government does not move.

Meanwhile, Mrs Zia, whose alliance spearheaded the November anti-government demonstrations which led to bloody clashes with troops, denied that she had been offered the premiership. At a press conference she described as "absolutely incorrect speculation" in the local press that an understanding between the alliance and the Government had been reached and she was offered the premiership.

She said the alliance would not compromise its demands for the restoration of democracy and the holding of parliamentary elections before a presidential election.

Dhaka and Rajshahi Universities were yesterday reopened, more than a month after they were closed due to "bloody clashes between members of the opposition parties and security forces around the Central Secretariat in Dhaka."

Centre closes: The Soviet cultural building appeared to have closed yesterday, more than a month after the Government ordered the Soviet Union to reduce its diplomatic staff in Dhaka (AP reports).

There was no confirmation available from either the Bangladesh side or the Soviet Embassy about the status of the cultural office, but shutters were drawn on the main gate.

# Chile threat of instability mounting

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

Chile has announced the drafting of a new Anti-terrorist law and the adoption of severe security measures to counteract a recent wave of extreme left-wing terrorism which has left four police dead and caused prolonged blackouts in various cities.

The enactment of this law, and the extreme left's judgement that only violence can successfully overthrow General Pinochet's military government may be the beginning of a process of "Central Americanization" in Chile with unpredictable consequences.

He is blamed for hundreds of deaths, disappearances and deportations in the highland departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac since the armed forces took charge of anti-guerrilla operations a year ago.

General Noel routinely denied all such allegations, but a few weeks ago was obliged to set up an internal inquiry after convincing press reports that troops under his command had been involved in the massacre of 32 peasants in an Ayacucho village.

His replacement is General Adrian Huaman Centeno who, unlike his predecessor, is from the region and speaks Quechua, the language of the Indian majority in the highlands who form the bulk of Sendero's support.

# Peru shifts anti-terror strategy

By Colin Harding

A military reshuffle in Peru suggests some changes in strategy in the protracted counter-insurgency campaign against the Maoist guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) organization.

In an apparent attempt to blunt the hostility of the local population to the armed forces, General Clemente Noel Moral, headline commander of the emergency zone in the south-central Andes, is being replaced.

The unpopularity of his approach to the war was underlined in November's local elections with the victory of an anti-military candidate in Ayacucho — General Noel's headquarters.

He is blamed for hundreds of deaths, disappearances and deportations in the highland departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac since the armed forces took charge of anti-guerrilla operations a year ago.

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# Easton navy man gets life for 20 years of spying

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

who faced a maximum possible penalty of death, might not be guests of the South African prison service for very long before being exchanged for Western agents held by the Soviet Union or its allies.

A spokesman for the Department of the Prime Minister said it was too early to comment on the chances of a spy swap, and also declined to discuss the possibility of further arrests arising out of the Gerhardt trial. "There are a variety of matters still to be considered," he said.

In 1969 the first known Russian spy to be arrested in South Africa, Yuri Loginov, a KGB agent arrested in Johannesburg in 1967, was exchanged for 10 West German agents held by the East Germans. In May last year, a Major Aleksei Kozlov, was swapped for what were described as "eight very important Western intelligence agents" held by the Russians.

The Sunday Express suggested that if Western Governments use the Gerhardts for another spy swap, Pretoria would be hard put to refuse since it was apparently mainly through the efforts of American and British, rather than South African, intelligence that the Commodore's espionage was discovered.

Commodore Gerhardt's arrest was announced by Mr P.W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, at the end of January 1983 but, according to the Sunday Express, he had actually been apprehended three weeks earlier in New York in a joint operation by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and MI5 acting on information supplied by a Soviet defector to the West.

Commodore Gerhardt had gone to the United States for a six-month advanced course in mathematics at Syracuse University, and at the time of his arrest was having a drink in his Holiday Inn hotel room with a man whom he took to be a fellow student on the course but who was in fact an FBI undercover agent.

That night Commodore Gerhardt was flown to Washington in a private aircraft, according to the paper's account, and interrogated by the CIA for 11 days, during which time he made a statement while wired to a lie detector device. He was then flown back to South Africa under escort and his arrest made public.

Commodore Gerhardt is the first serving officer in the South African armed forces to be convicted of high treason since the Second World War. His German-born father was interned during the war as a Nazi sympathizer along with, among many others of lesser note, the late Mr John Vorster. Mr P.W. Botha's predecessor as Prime Minister.

The ruling National Party, then in opposition, campaigned bitterly against General Jan Smuts' decision to bring South Africa in on the allied side

# Hongkong pressed about the future

As the British government pressed Hongkong about the future of the colony, the Chinese government has been reporting a higher level of orders from developed countries and trade with China remains brisk.

There will be at least a symbolic fresh start to the Anglo-Chinese negotiations in Peking when the newly knighted Sir Richard Evans arrives to take up his post as Ambassador to China and head of the British delegation at the talks, which are held once monthly in full session, with informal consultations in between.

Mrs Thatcher will have the benefit of advice from the experienced Sir Percy Cradock, the outgoing Ambassador, who presided over the difficult early stages of the talks.

Hongkong suffered a financial panic last September when Peking indignantly accused Britain of wanting to retain an administrative presence in Hongkong after 1997. The dollar slid by 50 per cent and was only stabilized through joint action by the government and big banks. It is now pegged at 7.80 dollars to the US dollar, as opposed to a floating value of about 6.50 before September.

Rents continue to decline — at least one beneficial effect of the faltering confidence for the man in the street. And in a display of personal optimism, a local British athlete has just run all the way from Peking for charity.

# Malta Opposition ends its media boycott

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

The Nationalist Party has lifted its boycott of products advertised on Maltese radio and television. The opposition party's national executive committee passed a resolution on Friday, calling the decision a sign of goodwill for the new year.

The boycott effectively ends today after a year and nine months during which it has been the Nationalist Party's most effective weapon against what it considers to be partial and unbalanced broadcasting by the state-controlled Maltese medium. Advertising fell sharply and the broadcasting corporation suffered heavy losses.

The Government's reaction was to threaten businessmen that licences and import quotas would be granted by the Department of Commerce if they advertised.

This policy was beginning to be implemented, although very few businessmen succumbed to the Government's pressure.

The Nationalist Party's latest move opens the way to the return of broadcasting in Malta to normal. The situation over broadcasting has been an obstacle in the search for a solution to the political and constitutional crisis.

A boycott of coverage of Nationalist Party activities by the broadcasting media is now expected to be lifted following promises by media officials.



## Anniversaries of 1984

## JANUARY

- 4 Robert Mylne, architect and engineer, born Edinburgh, 1734. The Fabian Society was founded, 1884.
- 6 Richard ("Humanity") Martin, statesman, died Boulogne, 1834. Gregor Mendel, geneticist, died, Brno, Czechoslovakia, 1884.
- 7 John Harris, the "Cornish poet", died, Falmouth, 1884.
- 10 John Emerich Dalrymple Acton, 1st Baron Acton of Alderham, historian, born, Naples, 1834.
- 17 The College of Arms received a royal charter, 1484.
- 18 Arthur Ransome, writer, born, Leeds, 1884.
- 21 Peter de Wint, landscape painter, born, Stone, Staffordshire, 1784.
- 28 Sabine Baring-Gould, divine and author, born, Dix's Fields, Essex, 1834. August Piccard, scientist and explorer, born, Basel, 1884.
- 31 Bernard Barton, poet, born, Carlisle, 1784.

## FEBRUARY

- 1 Part 1 (A to Ant) of the Oxford English Dictionary, published, 1884.
- 8 Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, 1873-79, died, Eshowe, S. Africa, 1884. John Theodore Moore-Brabazon, 1st Baron Brabazon of Tara, aviator and politician, born Tara Hall, co Meath, 1884.



Thomas Chenery, editor of *The Times*, 1877-84

- 12 Thomas Chenery, editor of *The Times*, 1877-84, died, London, 1884. Max Beckmann, painter, born, Leipzig, 1884.



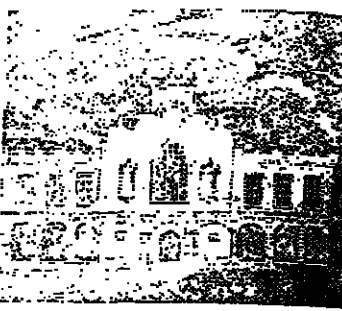
- 16 Lionel Lakin, pioneer of lifeboat construction, died, Hythe, Kent, 1834. Ernest Haeckel, zoologist, born, Potsdam, 1834. Robert Flaherty, pioneer of documentary film, born, Iron Mountain, Michigan, 1884.
- 20 Adam Black, publisher, born, Edinburgh, 1784.
- 26 Alois Senefelder, inventor of lithography, died, Munich, 1934.
- 28 Sir Charles Santley, baritone singer, born, Liverpool, 1834.

## MARCH

- 5 Correggio, painter, died, Correggio, Italy, 1534.
- 6 George du Maurier, caricaturist and novelist, born, Paris, 1834.
- 13 Augustus John Cuthbert Hare, author, born, Rome, 1834. Sir Hugh Walpole, novelist, born, Auckland, New Zealand, 1884.
- 17 Gottlieb Daimler, mechanical engineer, born, Schorndorf, Germany, 1834.
- 18 Ivan IV (the Terrible), 1st czar of Russia, 1547-84, died, 1884.
- 19 George and James Loveless, John and Thomas Stanfield, James Hammet and James Brine of Tolpuddle, Dorset, were sentenced at Dorchester to seven

years' transportation for "administering unlawful oaths", 1834.

- 21 George Fuller, painter, died, Brookline, Massachusetts, 1884.
- 24 William Morris, craftsman and socialist, born, Walthamstow, London, 1834.
- 29 Jack Myrton, sportsman and eccentric, died, London, 1834. *The Horse and Hound* was first published, 1884.
- 30 Ralph Ackermann, print publisher, died, London, 1834.
- 31 Peterhouse College, Cambridge, founded, 1284.



Peterhouse College, 1284

## APRIL

- 2 Sir John Squire, poet and critic, born, Plymouth, 1884.
- 5 Lewis Spohn, composer, born, Brunswick, Germany, 1784.
- 7 Bronislaw Malinowski, anthropologist, born, Krakow, Poland, 1884.
- 10 John MacArthur, "the father" of New South Wales, died, Camden, NSW, 1834.
- 11 Charles Reade, novelist, died, London, 1884.
- 20 Elizabeth Barton, the "nun of Kent", religious impostor, executed, Tyburn, 1534. Honora Nibley, founder of the Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, died, Cork, 1784.
- 21 Gilbert Frankau, novelist, born, London, 1884.
- 24 Marie Taghessi, ballet dancer, died, Marseilles, 1834.
- 25 Edward II, reigned 1272-7, born, Caernarvon, 1284.
- 26 Charles Farrar Browne ("Artemus Ward"), humorist, born, Waterford, Maine, 1834.
- 29 Sir Michael Costa, conductor and composer, died, Hove, 1884.
- 30 John Lubbock, 1st Baron Avebury, banker and writer, born, London, 1834.

The Passion Play of Oberammergau first performed, 1634.

William Francis Casey, editor of *The Times*, 1948-52, born, Cape Town, 1884. A amateur gardening was first published, 1884.

8 Harry S. Truman, 33rd US president (1945-53), born, Lamar, Missouri, 1884.

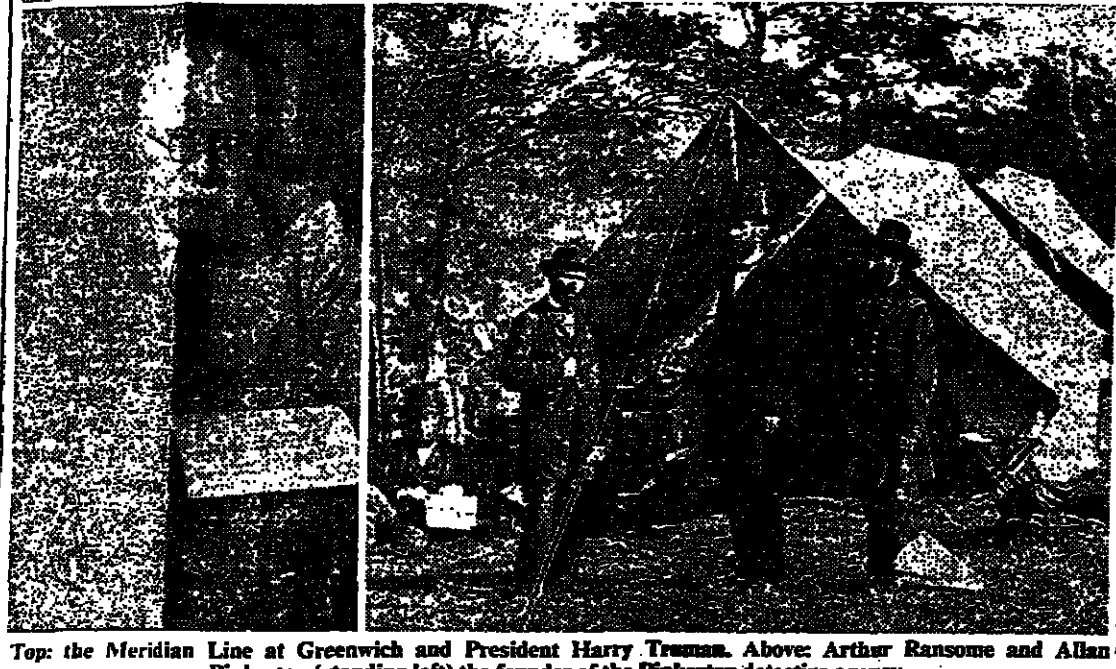
12 George Chapman, poet and dramatist, died, London, 1634. James Sheridan Knowles, dramatist, born, Cork, 1784. Bedrich Smetana, composer, died, Prague, 1884.

13 Sir James Thornhill, painter, died, Weymouth, Dorset, 1734.

20 Marquis de Lafayette, general in Washington's army, and politician, died, Paris, 1834.



A subject for Mesmer  
23 Franz Mesmer, physician and pioneer of hypnotism, born, Weil, Germany, 1734.  
25 Sir Walter Mildday founded



Top: the Meridian Line at Greenwich and President Harry Truman. Above: Arthur Ransome and Allan Pinkerton (standing left) the founder of the Pinkerton detective agency

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1584. Jean-Richard Bloch, writer, born, Paris, 1884.

28 Edward Benes, president of Czechoslovakia, 1935-48, born, Kozlany, Czechoslovakia, 1884.

## JUNE

10 Mary Sewell, writer, died, Old Catton, Norwich, 1884.

14 John McCormack, tenor singer, born Athlone, co Westmeath, 1884.

19 Charles Haddon Spurgeon, preacher, born, Kelvedon, Essex, 1834.

25 John Marston, dramatist, died, London, 1634.

29 Francis Brett Young, novelist, born, Halesowen, Worcestershire, 1884.

30 George Duhamel, novelist, born, Paris, 1884.

## JULY

12 Amadeo Modigliani, painter, born, Leghorn, Italy, 1884.

14 James McNeill Whistler, painter, born, Lowell, Massachusetts, 1834.

19 Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, astronomer, born, Minden, Germany, 1784.

25 Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and critic, died, London, 1834.

30 Denis Diderot, encyclopaedist and writer, died, Paris, 1784.

Mark Pattison, scholar, died, Harrogate, Yorkshire, 1884.

Modigliani, self portrait

1 William Friedemann Bach, composer, died, Berlin, 1784.

Allan Pinkerton, founder of the detective agency, died, Chicago, 1884.

2 Thomas Telford, civil engineer, died, London, 1834.

3 Sir Edward Coke, judge, died, Stoke Poges, 1634.

10 August

1 Robert Moffison, missionary in China, died, Canton, 1834. Slavery terminated in all British possessions, 1834.

15 The Society of Jesus founded, Paris, 1534.

17 Joseph-Marie Jacquard, pioneer of textile weaving, died, Oullins, France, 1834.

18 Marshall Field, pioneer in merchandising, born, Conway, Massachusetts, 1834.

22 Jan Kochanowski, poet, died, Lublin, Poland, 1584.

28 Peter Fraser, prime minister of New Zealand, 1940-49, born, Fearn, Ross-shire, 1884.

31 Amilcare Ponchielli, composer, born, Paderno Ponchielli, Italy, 1834.

29 September

2 Thomas Telford, civil engineer, died, London, 1834.

3 Sir Edward Coke, judge, died, Stoke Poges, 1634.

10 October

1 Pierre Corneille, dramatist, born, Paris, 1624.

4 Damon Runyon, writer, born, Manhattan, Kansas, 1884.

8 François-Adrien Boieldieu, composer, died, Paris, 1834.

10 Antoine Watteau, painter, born, Valenciennes, France, 1684.

12 Sir Godfrey Topley, actor, born, New York, 1834.

13 Greenwich adopted as the universal meridian, 1884.

16 Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire, 1834.

11 November

1 Lloyd's Register of Shipping published, 1834.

5 James Elroy Flecker, poet, born, London, 1884.

12 Edward Vernon, admiral, born, London, 1684.

23 James Thomson, poet, born, Glasgow, 1834.

1 December

3 Ludvig Holberg, Baron Holberg, writer, born, Bergen, Norway, 1684. Dr Rajendra Prasad, 1st president of India (1950-62), born, Saran, Bihar, 1884.

7 James Figg, pugilist, died, London, 1734. Allan Cunningham, poet, born, Keir, Dumfriesshire, 1784. Edward Irving, founder of the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, died, Glasgow, 1834.

15 George Romney, portrait painter, born, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, 1734.

16 John Selden, jurist, born, West Tarring, Sussex, 1584.

19 Sir Stanley Unwin, publisher, born, London, 1884.

23 Thomas Robert Malthus, demographer, died, Hileybury, Hertfordshire, 1834.

27 Charles Lamb, essayist, died, Edmonton, Middlesex, 1834.

31 John Wycliffe, religious reformer, died, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, 1384.

Francis Beaumont, dramatist, born, Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire, c 1584.

John Fynn, parliamentary statesman, born, Brymore, Bridgwater, Somerset, 1584.

William Kent, architect and landscape gardener, born, north Yorkshire, c 1684.

Compiled by Jack Lonsdale

moreover...  
Miles Kingston

1984 and  
all that  
already

Well, how is 1984 going so far? Is it the dreadful year that George Orwell predicted? Is it the dreadful year that Neil Kinnock predicted? Or is it simply the dreadful year we always knew it was going to be? We asked several world leaders and 1983 has-beens for their reactions to the first 24 hours of the most famous year of the century.

Yuri Andropov: "Wonderful. 1984 is wonderful! I never thought I would see another year, and now here it is! Every hour that passes, I say thank Kremlin for the gift of life! For the lovely bunches of daffodils that my well wishers have sent me! For the 3,000 bunches of grapes that the peace-loving people of Siberia have sent me! Incidentally, where did they get them from? Grapes, in Siberia, in mid-winter? There is a black market at work! Heads will roll! But no, this is 1984 and I am a changed man! Hope, renewal and optimism, that is what 1984 means to me. Tell all mankind that Yuri drinks to their health! And many thanks for bringing me the bumper Christmas number of *Krokodil*. I have read it already, but no matter."

Ronald Reagan: "My fellow Americans and illegal immigrants. 1984, as you know, has been designated Presidential Re-election Year. With regard to the importance of this, I need hardly stress the um, importance of it, especially the financial aspects. I would therefore urge you all to send as much money as possible to me, your President. Mark it "For Re-election purposes only", as this gives us a tax advantage. In the first two days of 1984 we have already received enough money to buy a new cruise missile. In fact this is what we have done with the money. If the Democratic Party turns out to pose a real threat, we shall not hesitate to use the Republican bomb. Thank you. This message will now be repeated in Spanish."

Lech Walesa: "Progress has been good in 1984. In the first two days we have installed five new plugs and rewired part of the boilers. Do you know, I have been interviewed by thousands of western journalists but you are the first one who ever asked me about my work as an electrician in Gdansk shipyards. For that, I shall let you see my Nobel Prize. I will also show you where the authorities have bugged it. Testing, one, two, three, four. Good - Big Brother is now listening to us."

A BBC Spokesman: "It has been a very good year for us at the BBC. Several people in London have been watching *Sixty Minutes* and we believe that someone in Manchester also switched on for a while, by accident. So you can see that things are beginning to look up. Well, that's all from me, so here's another old movie."

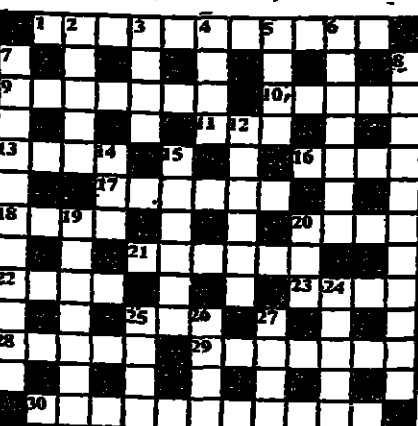
François Mitterrand: "We are deeply suspicious of 1984, which we think is merely another plot dreamed up by the British writer Orwell to discredit the Common Market. We shall therefore be ignoring 1984 completely and going straight on to 1985, or perhaps just renaming it 1983a. There will soon be a referendum on the subject. That is all I have to say. Merci."

Yuri Andropov: "I also forgot to say, many, many thanks for all the wonderful 'get well soon' cards! Especially from my fans in England! Keep those peace doves going! Love to all at CND! No I am just saying this as a joke. But it shows I am getting better, Nick!"

Arthur Koestler: "Hello. Yes, this really is Arthur Koestler, transmitting on all frequencies after death. Can you hear me? I have a message from Harold Holt, late Prime Minister of Australia, but I cannot transmit it as it is in Chinese. Can you hear me? Hello, this Arthur Koestler..."

John Figer: "There is rapidly accumulating proof that the year called 1984 is a vast capitalist conspiracy. In many parts of the world this year is known as something quite different. The Chinese have not even reached their new year yet. The Americans, however, have invested millions of pounds in persuading us to believe that this year is 1984. Why? Next week, on Channel 4, my new series attempts to show the whole unbelievable truth."

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 237)



- ACROSS
- 1 Masterly stroke (4,2,5)
- 9 Embodiment (7)
- 10 Counterfeit (5)
- 11 UK air arm (1,1,1)
- 13 Military subdivision (4)
- 16 Ankle-length dress (4)
- 17 Major road (6)
- 18 Unruly child (4)
- 20 Screen (4)
- 21 On fire (6)
- 22 Proxies (4)
- 23 Satirical sketch (4)
- 25 Journey section (3)
- 28 Account item (5)
- 29 Wild marjoram (7)
- 30 Before recorded time (11)
- DOWN
- 2 African antelope (5)
- 3 Building covering (4)
- 4 At any time (4)
- 5 Carmine Burns composer (4)
- 6 Body (7)
- 7 Renovated (11)
- 8 Enactment (11)
- 12 Overseas (6)
- 14 Ragged article (3)
- 15 Lasting (6)
- 19 Referee (3)
- 20 Affirmative (3)
- 24 Military colour (5)
- 25 Roofed church gate (4)
- 26 Moves (4)
- 27 Nought (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

## Eritrea - the war no one can win

The road to Gaiuj is completely overgrown. In town only the minaret of the mosque remains intact. The rest is an empty shell and has been since 1979 when Ethiopian troops, driven back by Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) forces, poisoned the town's only well as they fled.

More than 10,000 people who lived here are now scattered in small clusters of huts in the countryside or have fled to refugee camps in neighbouring Sudan. It is unlikely they will be able to return home just yet.

Gaiuj is in the western Gash province of Eritrea, a semi-nomadic and agricultural area which the ELF claims as a liberated zone. Yet Gaiuj lies less than 30 miles from the Ethiopian-controlled garrison town of Tessenet. It was also the site last month of a pitched battle between the ELF and forces of the rival Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front (EPLF).

For those who remain in this once prosperous Italian colony, war has become a way of life. All the more so because there are two wars being fought here. Eritreans have been battling Ethiopian domination for 22 years - since the late Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie abolished the autonomous federation set up by the United Nations after the Second World War. And they have been fighting among themselves over who should control the independence movement since 1970 - when the funding organization, the ELF, split in two.

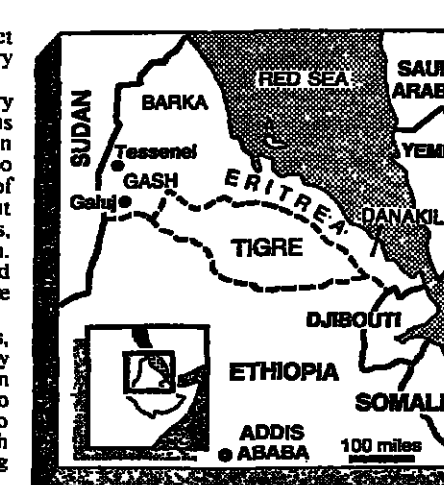
Numerous attempts to find political solutions have failed on both fronts. The Eritreans will accept nothing less than total independence from Ethiopia; and the liberation fronts have been unable to reach

even a minimum level of coexistence. Yet attempts to quell opposition by military force have also been unsuccessful. Backed by massive Soviet military hardware and expertise, the Ethiopians succeeded in capturing all major Eritrean towns in 1978 and they continue to maintain a combined army and militia of more than 200,000 in the territory. But because of persistent guerrilla ambushes, troops are confined to garrisons in towns. They travel by convoy, often in tanks, and only along major roads. Most supplies are airlifted in.

To supplement ground manoeuvres, Soviet Mig 21s are used for daily bombardments in Eritrea. Casualties often include camel and sheep when there are no better targets. The Russians have also recently supplied the Ethiopian navy with sophisticated equipment for fighting Eritrean forces on the Red Sea coast.

Yet, according to ELF military commander Fisseha Khelifa, the Ethiopian army is hiding behind its hardware and is racked with internal problems which render it less effective than its size and weaponry suggest. Morale in the Ethiopian army is very low. There is little preparation for conducting the wars it wages. Most of the army is recruited by force and there are continuous defections. "It is an army that represses itself," he said.

Sitting cross-legged on a blanket spread over the dry riverbed that serves as the Gash, Commander Khelifa said that even the height of the fighting between the liberation fronts, during 1980-81, the Ethiopians were unable to use the situation



to gain political and military control over Eritrea.

The heaviest fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia is centred around the northern Sahel region where the EPLF holds its own against an estimated 80,000 Ethiopian troops. Yet there has been a recent lull on this front as the Ethiopians are regrouping for a new offensive.

In the meantime, the slack in the battle with Ethiopia has added fuel to the internal feuds. ELF vice-chairman Yohannes Azzazi claims that over the last two months the EPLF has attacked ELF forces in three

of its strongholds; in the north-western Barka region, the western Gash region and the strategic Red Sea coast Danakil area. Azzazi said the ELF repelled all three attacks and took 25 prisoners.

The recent conflicts, according to Azzazi, are the most serious since the 1980-81 civil war. Unprepared for the earlier conflict, the EPLF routed nearly all ELF troops from Eritrea into Sudan, where they forced to lay down their arms. But within the last 18 months the ELF has regrouped under the leadership of Abdella Idris. And visiting Barka and Gash provinces, it was evident they are once again a strong, organized political and fighting force.

Azzazi claims that it is for exactly this reason that the Peoples Front chose to attack at this time. "For the last year and a half the EPLF has been denying the military existence of the ELF. It has been the policy of the EPLF to present itself as the sole military reality in the region, and the only front for discussions with Ethiopia."

Azzazi also claimed that the EPLF was assisted by Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF) forces in the recent clashes, as he said, it has been in the past. (The TPLF is fighting for the autonomy of Tigray province which lies south of Eritrea in Ethiopia). The EPLF has openly admitted to joint manoeuvres with the TPLF against the Ethiopians but continues to deny that joint forces operate against other Eritrean groups.

Yet the insertion of the Tigrayans' Front in the Eritrean situation is a major point of contention among the fronts. The ELF asserts that the TPLF is a "foreign" front

imposing itself on a national struggle. The EPLF, on the other hand, insists that the TPLF is an important military ally in the war with Ethiopia.

There are also continuing squabbles over the religious make-up of the fronts. The predominantly Muslim ELF accuses the EPLF of being an elitist group of Christian intellectuals who do not represent the thinking of the majority of the population; the EPLF claims the ELF is using religion to obtain more aid from its major backers, the Arab countries.

But as one Eritrean authority frankly admitted: "It is not outside influences, political or religious differences but personal ambitions that have been the major drawback to unity in Eritrea."

The wars continue to take their toll. Thousands have died in battle, and it is now estimated that there are more than one million Eritrean refugees throughout the world. The "lucky" ones find their way to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states where they are most likely to find work to support their families. At least half a million languish in Sudanese refugee camps while others try to eke out a living in overcrowded Sudanese border towns.

In Eritrea the choices are few. Most of the youth, avoiding recruitment into the Ethiopian army or arrest on suspicion, find refuge with the liberation fronts. Families are split apart by the internal conflicts, but the fervent opposition to Ethiopian domination has not diminished and the Eritreans will continue to fight.

June Decter



















هذه من الاصل

## Boxing clever

**J. Craddock**

Romanian soprano Iuliana Craddock makes her English National Opera debut Thursday when she sings the role of Violetta in Giuseppe Verdi's production of *La traviata* at the Lyric Opera House. She was much praised on this page when she teamed with Scottish tenor James Gilchrist two years ago.

# Measuring up to great expectations

In the event, it was turned down every major Hollywood studio.

"I responded very well to the book when I first read it," he says. "What I thought was so clever about it was that it was accessible. There was no great burden of political content; it was a cracking story set in this unique background. From the beginning I had a pretty clear idea of how I

But, while Apted was undamned to begin with, he is, he admits, distinctly jittery now as he attempts to see what the reaction to the finished product will be. It is a form of nervous tic that has gripped him, he says. Peculiar to directors who have just adapted hugely popular novels. "What worries me is that so many people are going to have all sorts of expectations about the film. Half the audience going to see it will probably know the story already; you can't surprise them or startle them. If you are making a film of a bad book then you can be completely disrespectful of it. But you're something like this. You are much more constrained and obliged to stick to the spirit of the original."

One of Granada Television's most successful prodigies, Apted directed

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rather more notable for being Belushi's last film than anything else. With characteristic bluntness, Apted admits that casting Belushi for a comically straight part "was a classic miscalculation on my part." To cap it all, *Corley* is fraught with more than its fair share of difficulties, with the mildest inconvenience being a winter in living memory necessitating the ludicrous incident of flying fake snow from Canada to Finland.

Belushi's combined weight of such experience and sardony, he says, is what drew him into the wiles of Apted, who wooed and whittled down his weight and stature considerably. "I had a little more to lose than most," Belushi quips a lot more cynical. "I've learned that it's pointless to lose too much hope in a project."

until it is actually under way, and I don't dream any more about 'the big picture I would love to make if I had complete freedom'. I tend to be much more pragmatic. Having grown up in television, I'm used to keeping working. I always like to have something on the go and I try to take on as catholic a choice of material as I can."

Apted is currently preparing to start shooting *Everybody's All-American*, starring Tommy Lee Jones and Jessica Lange as a former college football star and beauty queen who have to learn to cope with life "after the shouting stops". "It's taken from a book", he says, and then adds hurriedly, "but not a well-known one. Thank God."

## Television Looming disasters

Anniversaries, anniversaries: Samuel Johnson, whose life and works are widely known and loved, neither needs nor deserves the pompous puffery which will shortly rise round his noble head. Those who have not read Boswell had better do so fast, before the relationship is sullied by a surfeit of attention from the media. George Orwell, on the other hand, richly deserves his Anniversary: it is quite appropriate that his literary polemic should now receive polemical scrutiny.

Beyond 1984 (BEC1) was the sort of exercise one might have expected from Channel 4, and none the worse for that: three provocative views followed by discussion (which finished too late for inclusion in this notice). Dr John Eastwell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, offered a frightening set of predictions as to how the world would be engulfed in a financial disaster at the time around 1992. Frightening because plausible, and backed by an impressive array of experts. His longer-term optimism, on the basis of revolutionized financial institutions, sounded rather less convincing. It would indeed be nice if, as he suggested, the British Government could act as a production manager, rather than a manager, while the world's governing concern was with balancing the books.

A computer tycoon called Philip Hughes delivered a stirring and sensible sermon on the humane potentialities of the silicon chip, and a futurologist called James Robertson extolled the virtues of a future called HE (Sane-Humane-Ecological) as opposed to the HE one (Hyper-Expansionist) towards which we were heading. Glimpses of these essays may have been, but each made important points.

According to Everyman BBICI) 1984 will be the Year of Evangelism. Peter France, reporting on the booming London mission of Luis Palau, viewed this prospect with both excitement and disapproval since the Argentine-born Bible-basher makes his conquests with the aid of pop groups in football stadiums, and since his burning message represents a rejection

of all those nice, reasonable modifications imposed on Holy Writ by the Honest to God brigade.

Mr France was anxious to know about the physical reality of hell. Mr Palau obliged. "If Jesus says the flames, the worm, the fire that never dies, I think we've got to take that absolutely seriously." But were the flames *real* flames? "Not like the fireplace in your living room," but yes, they would be real agony. Moreover, graves would open. God would raise every dead person, "and I'll recognize you," he said. "Peter and you'll say hello Luis".

The decidedly rational Mr France was unimpressed and did his best to catch the evangelist out on biblical inconsistencies, but to no avail. God had apparently been the perfect editor, ensuring that His staff writers introduced no errors. But how did Mr Palau know he was right? Were not lunatic asylums packed with those afflicted with similar delusions? As a member of God's family, Mr Palau just

Mr France, it became clear, was barking up the wrong tree. He might as well have quizzed the late Stanley Spencer as to tangible evidence of the Resurrection at Colchester. No religion is susceptible to rational analysis. The suggestion that Mr Palsu's religion appealed too much to Me Generation instincts and not sufficiently to a desire for social justice was moreover to the point, but here too the evangelist wriggled free. We saw him in action with the crowd: arms outstretched, forefingers twisting heavenwards, just like Kenny Everett.

Citizen 2000 (Channel 4) inquired of its cohort of mothers whether they wanted to go back into professional harness after childbirth. Some said yes, some said no. If packed away with a copy of *The Times* and a 1983 Mars (Biggest Bar Best Value) and exhumed in 2000 AD, it might make moderately interesting viewing. The Early Beatles (ITV) looked back, without commentary, to 1962: fabulous.

## Michael Church

# Searing indictment of modern technology?

I am not sure that Philip Garner can fairly be described as a specifically Californian phenomenon: no doubt all depends on whether any other part of the States is willing to take responsibility for him. He is actually a Mid-Westerner by birth, but, like all nature's own Californians, made his way to Los Angeles early and has made it the main subject of his work ever since. Even when, in his current show at the Boilerhouse in the Victoria and Albert

Museum (until Thursday), he suggests a way that pedestrian traffic around South Kensington could be speeded up with a moving sidewalk, he encourages us to share his vision with fanciful views of Californians surveying a beach or a used-car lot from the ease and security of another such.

He has, obviously, a sharp and appreciative eye for the oddities of his adopted city: a Punch-and-Judy theatre contains a slide-show of local eccentricities some of which would have been beyond even his capacity to invent. But the main point of the show is in his own proudly-displayed inventions to make everyday living better and funnier for us all.

Have you ever worried about how you could roller-skiate in spike heels? Of course you have: "Garter to show?" Well, here is Mr. Garner to show you exactly how—and how for that matter, to respond to that matter, to extend an unexpected invitation to a formal dinner by adding instantly a high heel to your meekers. With his aid you can turn your tie into a holdall with a pocket to contain pens, cigars and business cards, or make useful bookends out of abandoned electric toaster, or be blinded by strapping an automatically powered blender on to your back, supplied conveniently with a list of logging times required for the preparation of each item.

this as a searing indictment of modern technology is not altogether clear. But it is not Garner clearly loathe it, either. He sees himself as a late-day Rube Goldberg (or, as Britton would say, Heath Robinson), weaving his wonderful nonsense out of leftovers from the Fifties. And there is something alarmingly plausible about some of his constructions. After all, the Dance Instruction Shoes he pairs joined at the toes, so that you cannot do otherwise than follow your instructor's movements) might work. And, anyway, it would be an enriching holiday occupation to try.

**Whether we should regard all** **John Russell Taylor**

## Theatre

**Ain't We Got Fun**  
Lyric Studio

There seems no limit to the versatility of Hammersmith's studio stage. Audiences may find themselves on one side, on all four sides, on three sides, on two opposite sides or perhaps most elegantly on two adjacent sides with the production angled into the corner. This last arrangement served for Shared Experience's visually ravishing Marxvaux comedies and now, facing a different corner, the troupe for Tim Bickerton's superb evocation of an American vaudeville theatre in the 1930s—a stage-door passageway with porter's cubby-hole, call-board, stopped Seltzer clock and fire-extinguisher, a corner of the wings with a rack of costumes and a drunken pianist—sleep over his bed and upstage.

The one-man show for Pennyvyn has written for the jazz singer Lindsay Holiday casts him as the stage-door keeper, entertaining us to a cabaret lecture on his hedonics as he audaciously fulfills his dreams of stardom.

Whistle creaks, straining under the weight of a caricature of old-time vaudeville with statements like "Black man's music is his sinning and his meaning is his sin". But Mr Holiday, who is far better than when being merely risqué, takes as his cue to an account of the New Orleans brothels as to

discussing the derivation of the word "jazz" — allegedly (though this is new to me) from the French *jazz*, because its improvised, give-and-take style makes it literally a musical conversation.

His voice is exciting when he opens up, but when muted it has a lack character, as well as a deadness at the bottom. He really needs late-night cabaret, not the conventional theatre with the imposition of *Albacadabra* — a humming monotonously overladen with his affectionate imitations of classic artists — Ella Fitzgerald and the like — of a "teacher man" Josh White, for example, introducing zipster renderings of "The A Train" and "Hold Tight" respectively — a delight aficionados.

And while I was less happy with some songs like "Lullaby of the Stars" and "Love for Me," he is in his mighty element with a fizzing "Rhythm-oody's Business if I Do" and "who-stopping" "My Kitchen Innendo," delivered with unblinking innuendo in regally turned drag.

And from an unidentified bottle at intervals (these are Prohibition days, after all), Crew accompanies symbolically, giving "Manhattan" a melting lick and tanking the song's gentlemen callers to the house. At all-night parties the set always got fed three

**Anthony Masters**

## Concert

**Endymion Ensemble**  
**Wigmore Hall**

Stravinsky lives, at least in the music of Martin Stebbins, whose *Lyrics* for 10 players was given its first performance in the Symphon Ensemble concert on Friday. It is striking that a composer who was born after the Second World War, and who can already be hearing highly competent music professionally performed, more puzzling that this music should choose to go back to the Stravinsky of the *Messiaen* and the *Symphonies of Wind Instruments* with such fervour, that the music seems more a homage than an original piece.

Stebbins's attractively laid-out piece lasts exactly 20 minutes and encloses within a slow start and finish five movements (which he calls *slow*, *fast*, *slow*, *fast*, *slow*). The gestures are well thought out and effective: five strings, and are pitted against five wind strings in the second section against scurrying strings while the second the high winds take the trouble wind instruments gradually mingle with lower sounds in a static texture.

The climax of the work seems to come in the more turbulent central movement, with a strong unison and horn-call dissolves into an eloquent solo, soon coloured by the

other instruments. The finale broadens out to a long sustained passage before dovetailing to its slow coda.

But all the time the shape of the lines, the pungency of the harmonic and (to a lesser extent) the rhythmic language, and even the laying out of the notes in each chord are so Stravinskian as to induce a double-take in the listener: what is one hearing?

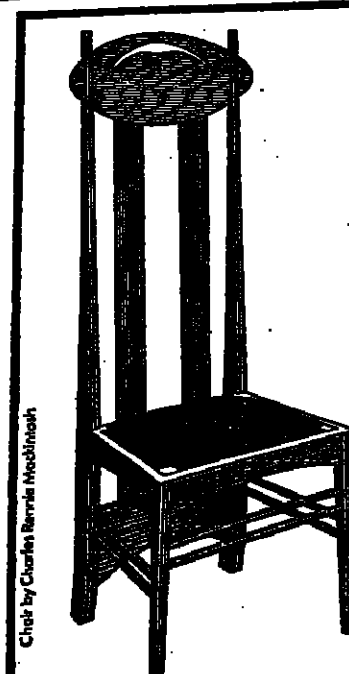
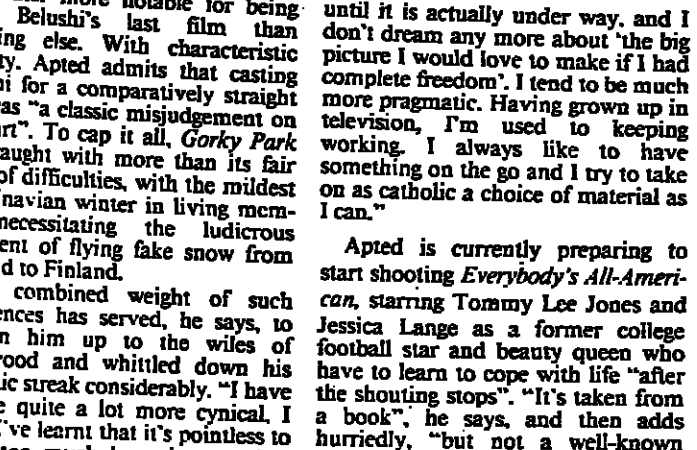
The concert began with Mozart's Flute Quartet in D, roughly put together with too many slips of intonation and ensemble. And the second half featured Schubert's Octet, a cheerful work, a work which, contrary to the belief this performance clearly expressed, does not play itself.

As in the Nash Ensemble's account just before Christmas, the problem of accents was not resolved but unaddressed, and there was in addition far too many of Schubert's meticulous dynamic markings were ignored: a bluster of pianissimo sufficed for the pianissimo entries of the theme in the first allegro, and sforzandos, fortissimos, and ordinary furies were ignored, and to sound roughly like a shrill. There was some lovely string tone and a lovely clarinet tuning (though the double bass was good). The finale, however, went with a bang, and at this time the trumpet sounded almost in time.

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Sandown, when the Roux brothers, Britain's celebrated restaurateurs, will pay tribute to their first patrons, the Cazalet family, by sponsoring four races on the card. Albert Roux came to this



Cheltenham programme

Paris North to strengthen Hurdle claim

ph Hurdle claim

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

Silver Buck, the hero of the Cheltenham Gold Cup in 1982, may not be quite the force that he was then, but he should still manage to win the Courage Cup handicap Steeplechase there today, now that Observe is not running. Of his five rivals, only Burnt Oak at Wolverhampton but he has been beaten a long way in the meantime at Haydock by Silver Buck's inferior stable companion, Prince Rowan.

At his best, Scot Lane, the winner of the Ritz Club National Hunt steeplechase at Cheltenham last March, would be Silver Buck's main danger. However, he was tailed off in his last race, so no encouragement can be gleaned there, and on reflection he looks too close to a horse of Silver Buck's class at a difference of only 2lb.

Looking ahead to the Triumph Hurdle, which will be run on the course in March, it will be interesting to see how Paris North runs in the Steel Plate Trial Hurdle, especially as he will be meeting Armonit who finished third behind Doggy Future and Easter Lee in the Final Junior hurdle at Cheltenham last Tuesday. Paris North beat Doggy Future in his last race at Lingfield and Society Boy at Newbury before that.

No matter how Society Boy fares, David Nicholson and Peter Scudamore should surely start the New Year on the right note by winning the Wallace Novice Steeplechase with the unbeaten Voice of Progress.

Greenways, my selection for the Innovative Handicap Steeplechase, ran well enough in the Kennedy Construction Gold Cup on the same course in December considering that it was his first race of the season to suggest that he would be a tough nut to crack in this sort of company in the near future. Likewise, Inisharran was going well enough at the same meeting when he fell two out to encourage the belief that he like the first division of the Malvern Novices Hurdle should be within his grasp.

Artist's Design, Inisharran's stable companion, who runs in the second division, is a half sister to the champion hurdler, Gaye Brief. An easy win at Hereford last month indicated that Artist's Design is on the upgrade, and likely to carry

Windsor

Going: hurdles: good. Chases: good to firm.

Table with 3 columns: Race, Hurdles, and Jockeys. Includes races like 1.0 BRAY HURDLE, 2.0 LANGLEY CHASE, 3.0 TOUCHEN END HURDLE.

Devon and Exeter

GOING: heavy

Table with 3 columns: Race, Hurdles, and Jockeys. Includes races like 1.0 NEW YEAR'S DAY HURDLE, 2.0 BARON BLAKENEY HURDLE.

Carlisle

GOING: heavy

Table with 3 columns: Race, Hurdles, and Jockeys. Includes races like 1.0 SHERRY HURDLE, 2.0 VERMOUTH HURDLE.

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GOING: heavy

Table with 3 columns: Race, Hurdles, and Jockeys. Includes races like 1.0 SHERRY HURDLE, 2.0 VERMOUTH HURDLE.

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Windsor

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Devon and Exeter

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Today's television and radio programmes

2.00 Hours  
2.25 Hours

Hopas, Morning Concert; part two; Deutscher's band; part two; Reinhardt's brass; T. Le Bachelard; Strauss' "Theme and Variations" transcribed from Liszt and Grieg piano; and Reinhardt's suite Les Etapes d'un Jou.	\$9.00
This Week's Composer: Haydn. The Oboe for Baryton, two flutes, two violins, viola, cello and double bass, G. No. 6, the String Quartet in G, Op. 76 No. 3, and Symphony No. 28.	\$4.50
Talmon, Martin Jones (piano) Piano Promenade, 1924; 1928; 1930s; 1940s; 1950s; 1960s; 1970s; Three Places, 1940s; 1950s; 1960s; 1970s;	\$4.50
Carl Goldmark: The Pittsburgh Steel Orch play the Russian March Symphony; Op. 28.1 The Russian March Piano Quintet The Russian March in E flat, Op. 67.3 The Russian March Symphony The Russian March with orchestra; with orchestra;	\$11.15

2.00	Alice A spr white 1983 new Keter Keter mini to ab first- will b use Toni insit Thur 10.30
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7.00 Jean-Pierre  
ceramics  
pieces  
Suits No.  
Pieces  
and Rols

**Bernard Cribbins**  
in the Willows

**ANGLIA** As London 12.30am followed by Closedown

**TVS** As London and Company, followed by Closedown.

**CENTRAL** As London 1.25am  
Then Again: View of village near an American 2.25 SPLASH. 12.30am

**ULSTER** As London 9.30am  
12.30am News at Bed

**Julie C. Bates and  
ables to**



esinger directs *The*  
dy of two relation  
starring Claire Bl  
and Bernard Arc

**EXCEPTIONAL  
1A FROM**

## Radio 2

9 hour excerpt 4.00pm, 5.00, 6.00pm  
Radio 2 Building: 7.00pm  
7.15pm, 8.00pm  
50 Racing Bulletin: 8.05  
with the most played  
19.00 The  
Music Show 12.00pm Tom  
Ford recorded at the Royal  
Albert Hall, 1.00pm  
and Superstars. Russell  
Horseshoe for 1984, find  
1.40 The Magic of  
the 1950s  
1.55 Peter Knight  
and singer! 3.00 Sport  
on one of today's football  
plus news and a look  
at the future in prospect  
from 7.00 7.30  
Dance Band Days  
3.00 Humphrey Lyttelton  
and the 1950 Star Sound.  
plays your request  
4.00 Cinema Scrapbook with  
Clips from films  
4.30 The Road to  
a Wonderful Life, 11.50  
3.55 Stuart Hall with  
audio guests  
4.15pm, 1.00pm  
The Best of 2's Best.  
and music from  
Charles Nore with  
the Music.

**Radio 1**

hour from 6.30pm until 12.00 midnight

Adrian John, 8.00

Solid Gold with  
12.12, 12.30-12.55

John Smith featuring at  
Day-to-Day Challenge.

12.55 Newsnight  
Side to the Music  
John talks to John  
and Jensen 1.10.00-  
1.15.00

1.15.00 WHIP RADIOS 1  
Radio 2 3.00 With  
Radio 2 10.00 With  
With Radio 2.

**SERVICE**

9.00 World News, 7.00  
9.00 Sarah and Company,  
Reflections, 8.15  
Anybody Goes, 7.00  
End of the British Press  
Book Reviews, 9.00 Look  
10.15 Short Story,  
10.15 In Patagonia, 10.00  
00.00 Unleashed, 12.05  
00.00 World News, 12.05  
00.00 Country Style, 1.45  
00.00 News, 2.00 Musical  
Journale, 3.15 Unleashed  
Commentary, 4.15 The

World News, 5.00 Book  
 Jan. 8.00 World News  
 Jan. 5.15 in Passports  
 World News, 10.00  
 Book Chicken, 10.20  
 Reflections, 10.40  
 World News, 71.00  
 Cambridge Buckers  
 12.00 World News  
 Britain, 12.15 Radio  
 English Poetry, 1.00  
 Book Chicken, 1.15  
 World News, 2.00  
 British Press, 2.15  
 International, 3.00  
 about Britain, 2.15 The  
 post, 4.00 Newsmag.  
 the World Today,  
 (G&P)

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# Entertainments

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## CINEMAS

1. AT FIRST PRIZE  
 2. \$500.00  
 3. \$250.00  
 4. \$125.00  
 5. \$62.50  
 6. \$31.25  
 7. \$15.62  
 8. \$7.81  
 9. \$3.90  
 10. \$1.95  
 11. \$0.97  
 12. \$0.49  
 13. \$0.24  
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**WALK ON THE WILD 435**

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## EXHIBITIONS

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## ART GALLERIES

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**Julie Christie and  
Bates at separate  
tables tonight.**



*esinger directs Terence Rattigan's  
dy of two relationships in a seaside  
starring Claire Bloom, Irene Worth  
and Bernard Archard.*

## RATE TABLES

### 30 ON TV.

**EXCEPTIONAL  
1A FROM**



